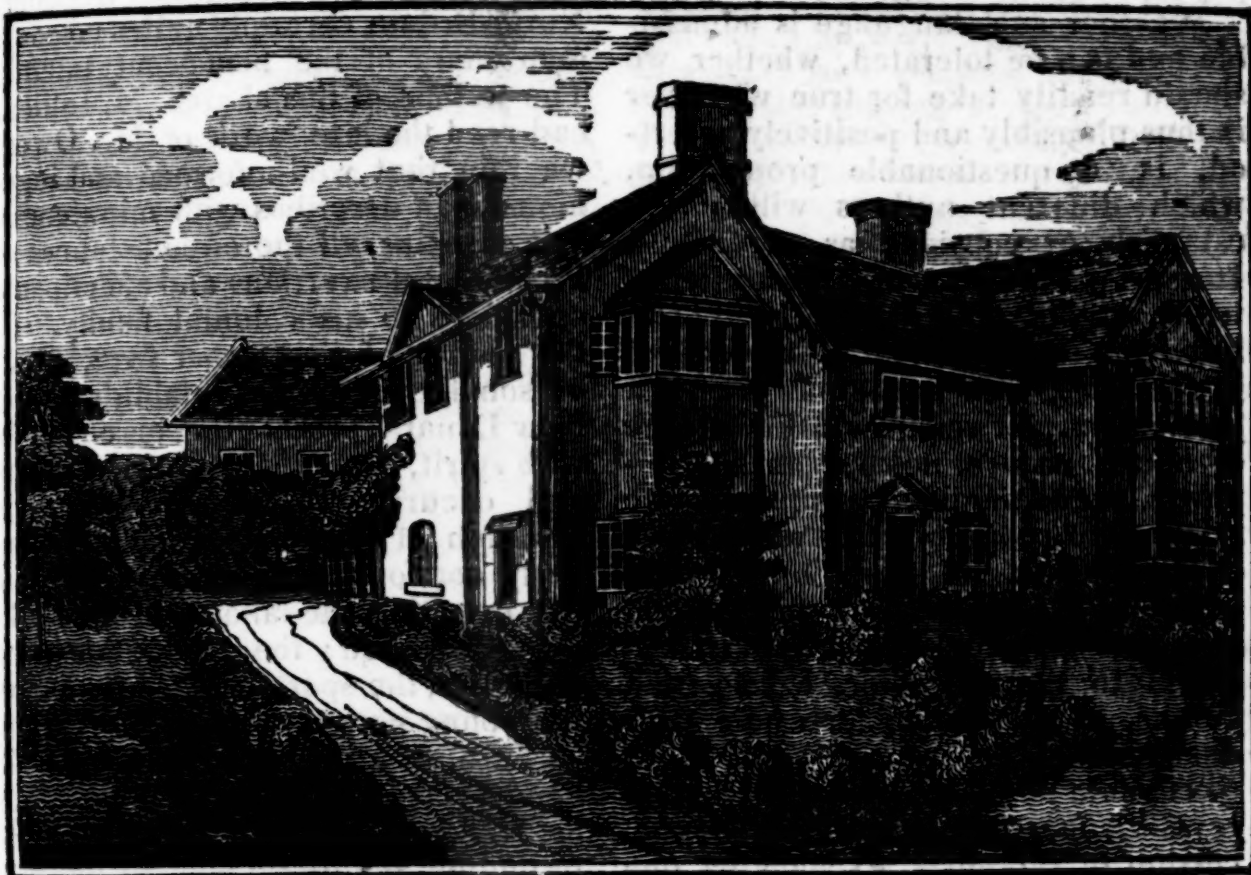


# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[3 of Vol. 56.



## MR. SCOTT'S, AT AMWELL.

MR. SCOTT was a member of the Society of Friends, a man of considerable wealth, and of refined taste and feeling as a poet. His house is a handsome mansion on the south of Ware, surrounded by grounds disposed in the most picturesque manner, ornamented with a beautiful grotto, and with a study on an eminence, which was his favourite retreat. He was, in his neighbourhood, another man of Ross, worshipped by the poor, and beloved by all who knew him. The sentiments in his highly-finished poetry accord with his practice; and, from their benevolent spirit, deserve to be always popular. His widow is living in 1823, and keeps up the house and park in the state in which they were left by the poet.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

VISIT to LANARK, by M. JULLIEN, *Conductor of the "REVUE ENCYCLOPEDIQUE."*

THE creation of Mr. Owen's colony has had the effect of stimulating curiosity, in many who had never before given any attention to the study, to enliven, penetrate into, and decipher, by practical facts and illustrations, the useful and highly-interesting subject of social order. The introduction of his many methods and experiments, equally singular, original, and curious, with the popularity  
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derived from these sources, has excited a most extraordinary sensation,—endeavours to examine the form and features of his whole establishment, to measure, ascertain, and investigate, with philosophical accuracy, the diversified and interesting phenomena which a view of it offers.

Prescription gives a demonstrative tone to a great part of our knowledge, though purely traditional, and not the result of our own enquiries and observations. This has induced many to reject all antiquated systems entirely, as merely formal and catechetical, and  
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to consider the science of civil and criminal legislation as only in its rudiments,—alleging that different means of decomposing and accurately analysing, of rendering it more correct and simple, are what we should now pay the most attention to.

Whether such language is admissible and can be tolerated, whether we should readily take for true whatever is thus plausibly and positively asserted, is a questionable proposition, which different authors will either establish, or consider as erroneous. It appears, however, to be a matter of which nothing can be really known, but by a combination of theoretical generalities, with numerous practical particulars. It requires a knowledge of human nature, not only in the abstract, but as modified by the intricate relations of property, and the influence of civilization. Legislation is difficult, but that system of government seems to be the best, which is best suited to the character, habits, and genius, of the people for whom it is designed.

The late long interval of European revolutionary tumults was only a succession of tyrannies, exchanging one species of usurpation and despotism for another. But there is this singular result, this remarkable and serious consequence,—an important and extensive conclusion has been drawn, in favour of the political principles defended, with ardour, in the course of it, so that men no longer entertain different opinions on the common ground of reforming the general economy and order of society.

According to this opinion, now circulating in almost every part of polished Europe, political integrity, the science of morals, and virtuous philanthropy, should give to the whole body of civil institutions, among the people with whom they have their intimate connexion, that general impression of character which is now ascribed to the principle of justice.

In France, both before and since the revolution, there is a growing moral fitness for the precious gift of civil liberty. But in Great Britain the genuine love of it is the ruling passion among the people, which shows that they are not yet become ready for slavery. It is here that we meet with true philanthropy, as the striking characteristic trait, principally founded on an

inviolable regard for sublime moral considerations. It is here that a sense of personal worth, of real dignity and importance, is preserved, which prevents individuals from forgetting that they are men.

With a portion of political freedom, North Britain certainly unites no common share of the beneficent talents. The author of this sketch, M. Jullien, had read the late work of Mr. Owen, wherein that well-informed and ingenious man describes with minuteness, and explains, all the circumstances of his laboured exertions and affectionate attentions to his colonial family. In the month of September 1822, M. J. personally visited the establishment of New Lanark, prosecuting his enquiries with spirit, into the subjects, details, and occurrences, which render the situation of that institution so peculiarly comfortable. Here he spent a day in noting the labours of the workmen employed; the instructions, the exercises, the sports for recreation, of the young persons brought up in that obscure, picturesque valley,—that delicious retreat. In the administration, he traced a superior spirit, sufficient to incline and direct well all the proceedings and exertions, with all their graceful accessories. The whole formed a safe asylum, wherein the poor man has left his distresses and his difficulties behind him, has to struggle with none of those feelings and passions, the gratification of which is what ambition covets almost every where else.

It was a primary object of the author, in his tour through England and Scotland, in the summer of 1822, to visit Mr. Owen's institution, to learn whether it was fairly entitled to the celebrity which fame had conferred on it. He set out from Glasgow to New Lanark, a distance of twenty-three English miles: through this district, in most branches of agriculture, he notices with approbation the improved culture that prevails in the fertile and productive fields, meadows, gardens, orchards, &c. The crops were wonderfully luxuriant, and the success was proportioned to the attention paid, in no common degree, to the particular cultivation of each. In this excursion M. J. had a companion, M. B—, a judicious and candid Frenchman, long resident in England, who also, from motives of curiosity, wished



wished to form a distinct idea of the nature of the scene of his observations.

We left our carriage (says the author,) in the old town of Lanark; and, with a young peasant for our guide, proceeded to New Lanark. The distance was not more than a quarter of a league; but appeared to be much more considerable, from the immense disparity, as to civilization, and the expansion of its various powers, operating in conjunction with a notion of elegance and refinement, between the place we had left, and Mr. Owen's system in its actual establishment. In one, the sentiment of mutual accommodation displays itself; a preference being given to its tendencies, to all the means that, when fully assisted and improved, point to it as a certain end. In the other, feelings of comparative indifference are excited both towards the means and the end. The neatness, the regularity of the buildings, the moral and social state of the inhabitants, whatever is useful or conducing to support them in ease and comfort,—whatever is expedient to escape the wild inconveniencies of poverty, to preserve and secure from oppression, all the charities of life, to promote the general welfare,—these data we find distinctly delineated, as outlines of the social compact, at New Lanark.

In our descent to the place, we pass over a green swarth, then traverse a little wood or grove, and along a rather rapid declivity, enter a solitary valley, encircled with hills, forming a picturesque and romantic situation, with the river Clyde, famous for its cascades, and the beautiful scenery of its banks, running at the bottom. The first object that presents itself, at some distance from the village, is a building of a very agreeable exterior, both vast and commodious, surrounded with tufted woods and verdant pastures, and remarkable for its elegant simplicity. On reaching this, we discover, at the end of a long alley, planted with trees, in a hollow recess, and on the banks of the river, the buildings occupied by the colony, and which compose the village called New Lanark. Here we perceive Mr. Owen in the midst of his workmen and children, and hasten to salute him, without waiting for a formal introduction.

Mr. Owen, at the age of fifty-one, hardly seems to exceed that of forty. His aspect, when examined, is sufficient to authorise the persuasion, that it resembles his character, exhibiting a correct copy of mildness,—of a well-informed, active, sagacious, and enterprising mind,—of an ardent wish to be useful to the laborious classes, in whatever may be found subservient to their health, morals, and convenience.

It is now about twenty-four years since he undertook the management of these

establishments; for twelve years preceding they had formed a large manufactory, wherein, as in other like places, the poor were neglected, and suffered to do their daily labour in savage stupidity. In the first ten or twelve years, however, a complete metamorphosis was effected, and the regenerated colony now enjoys all the benefits which the wisdom and experience of ages could have prepared for it. How striking the contrast between its former ignorance, disorder, immorality, and misery; and the moral, intellectual, and physical, improvement, that the efforts of time and attention have been capable of producing. The truth of this remark is now generally admitted. The advantages derived from his superintendence have been long observed; the world is so far acquainted with them, that they form topics of conversation; and many have acquiesced in the propriety of his rules, however little they may have adhered to their observance.

What first pleaded the cause of nature and of sense,—what acted as no mean advocate upon a mind unbiassed by private interest, already half persuaded of the duties which belong to superiors,—was reading the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, contemplating what may be called the manual and practical education of necessity, remote from the institutions of men, which are often maleficent. What gave a further stamp and character to his ingenious motives was meeting with some passages in Rousseau's "Emile," together with the example of a beneficent old man in the "Adele and Theodore" of Madame de Genlis. He then began to form a sort of moral and philosophical code of his own, to plan a system of which he would himself undertake the execution, since he could find no one disposed to approve of his theory. Twenty years had matured his scheme, before he published any thing on the subject.

The principles and object of it, as he explained them to me, were to banish every motive that could awaken or foster vicious propensities; to extirpate the fears and hopes that act within the narrow sphere of egotism; to render useless the rewards and labours that excite ambition, pride, envy, cupidity; to find the reward of virtue in itself, so that good conduct may become a habit; to create a love of labour, order, and discretion: these were the ends that our Scotch philanthropist had projected, and which a long, multiplied, magnified, course of experiments has enabled him to accomplish.

After taking notes of the theoretical part of Mr. Owen's scheme, I made it my business to survey the fair living picture of the persons and localities, as they successively presented themselves to view.

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The detached mansion which I first mentioned is that wherein Mr. Owen resides. The houses of the colony are of a simple but elegant architecture, adjusted with regularity, as to their exterior fronts; and their interior distributions are correctly adapted to their destination. On our left we see several considerable buildings, that abut against the hill; some contain a number of chambers, or small separate apartments, for one or two workmen, or for a family, of a husband, wife, and one or two children, or families yet more numerous. Others, in their upper stories have magazines of provisions of every description, and in their lower parts are shops, —where, at certain hours of the day, the workmen and their wives make purchase of such articles as they are in want of. Each separate workman, or each family, has full credit for goods till they reach the amount of the sum due for the month's labour. Occasionally advances are made, from some extraordinary circumstances, — an unforeseen accident, a fit of illness, the birth of a child, or a journey on family business: these are always proportioned to the wants of the inhabitant, and to the good opinion which the experience of his conduct may have given rise to. The provisions of every kind have been selected with care, are excellent in quality, and moderate in price: in these respects there is no distinction, for all the colonists fare alike.

Besides two vast buildings for the workmen and their families, and the large separate house that serves for a magazine, there are three others, no less remarkable for neatness and regularity, that appear on the right side of the avenue. We first come to a large manufactory, six stories high, for spinning, and different trades; then proceed to a beautiful house, with a spacious court before it, for children of both sexes, with halls for instruction, exercises, prayers; a little further on, close to a canal that communicates with the Clyde, there is a house now building, intended to form a common kitchen, and a common refectory for the unmarried workmen, for such as have no relations with them, and for others, indiscriminately.

The Infirmary, with a physician and surgeon attached, has at present thirty-eight patients, out of about 2300 individuals, including 350 children, of whom the colony consists. Here the vaccination of young persons is attended to. In the looms, warehouses, &c. nearly 1800 workmen are employed; others are at work in the kitchen-gardens, or in household concerns. The number of women exceeds that of the men by one third. All the inhabitants, though at liberty to quit the establishment

when they choose, adhere to it, as to their family, the situation and settlement being every way desirable: 250 workmen come daily from Old Lanark to take a share in the labours.

The ringing of a bell called the workmen of both sexes to their work, and the children to school. Here every step and procedure was significantly expressive of health, contentment, and activity. The clothing was simple, but neat, excepting that, according to the Scotch custom, most of the children, and some of the young workmen, were naked about the legs and feet. The children were eager to salute Mr. Owen, and failed not to receive his caresses. A sentiment of affection, of liberty, of happiness, entered into the spirit of this kind of homage paid to the common father of the family, and chief of the colony.

We then proceeded to visit the House of Instruction; it might, with propriety, be termed '*La Maison Joyeuse*,'\* the House of Joy, from the pleasure that sparkled in the looks of each countenance. In the first class, the smallest children are taught to pronounce, distinctly, the letters of the Alphabet. Mr. Owen, however, is averse to the usual method of teaching letters and words before things; he prefers the forming and exercising of the understanding, in the first place. The children of the second class are beginning to read in

\* By this name was known an establishment for education at Mantua, in the 15th century, erected under the auspices and by the care of Francis Gonzague, Duke of Mantua, who had placed his own children there. The director of it was Victorin de Faltre, professor of the Belles Lettres; his tender paternal care was evinced not only towards the young princes, but, a multitude of other pupils that he was authorized to admit. They came from all parts of Italy, France, Germany, and even Greece. In the house were galleries, considered as affording the best models for painting; and about it all nature appeared rich and charming, in a number of delightful promenades. In a dark age, he was capable of being the guardian of literature and the arts; but, like a patriot and a man, his Course of General Tuition was calculated to enlarge the mind by benevolent ideas, to train his pupils, during the precious hours of youth, that short period of which the most should be made, to early habits of virtue, morality, and philanthropy. His end was answered, and he was happy, as were all the individuals of the establishment which he conducted, in the result of his labours. The reputation of his school was equal to that of the most celebrated universities of his time.



books, and those of the third to write in large characters. To these succeeds Arithmetic, with all the operations of calculation, and lessons of Geometry for such as are more advanced.

In the class of Natural History, which includes Elements of Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology, archetypes of Animals, Plants, Minerals, are laid before the learner for his inspection; notices are added of their properties, and the use to be made of them; interrogatives then retrace what has been so announced.

In another elementary class for Geography, the young of both sexes, arranged in couples, a boy by a girl, make answer to different questions on a blank chart, containing, without any names of places; the bare lineaments of countries, mountains, rivers, &c.

Historical knowledge is communicated, as it were, by the senses, by large tablets suspended to the wall, and arranged by centuries. Each of these comprehends the important events, the illustrious characters, the progress of industry and the arts; portrays a picture of the buildings, remarkable monuments, armour, costume, tools, instruments for ploughing, &c. pertaining to each nation at the time. A familiar acquaintance with the history of their own country, and its vast acquisitions abroad, is especially inculcated.

We attended, also, to a singing class. Little songs or hymns, adapted to their capacities, and made expressly for young persons, borrowed from scenes of nature and interesting situations of life, sung alternately, with their variations, by tender, melodious, animated, voices, give to this part of instruction all the characters of a family fête.

Proceeding onwards to the dancing-room, we observe twenty young persons, divided into couples, a boy and girl, each dancing, with measured steps, to the sound of lively music. Most of them were bare-legged and barefooted. We noticed, also, some little boys, with only a Scotch jacket on, and a sort of trowsers that descend below the knee. Though this may have the appearance of a want of neatness, we were assured that these children are habituated to wash their feet at least twice a day, that they are very cleanly, and that this practice is sure to render them more active, strong, and vigorous. Three large covered baths, one hot, and two cold, are reserved for their use.

We were next conducted to the arena of gymnastics, where an uproarious sort of merriment, subjected, however, to regular movements, was the leading impulse. The evolutions and exercises appeared very proper to develop the muscular force of the young, and to serve as recreations after studies and sedentary labours.

The employment of time is measured out, by distributions, for every twenty-four hours, as follows:—Seven hours for sleep; half an hour, according to their religious profession, for prayers, or devotional exercises; half an hour for dressing and the toilette; ten hours for learning in classes, or for labour in the looms, frames, &c. and six hours for meals and bodily exercises or recreations.

There is no special mode of religious instruction, but simple moral sentiments, sincerity, veracity, the love of God and our neighbour, &c. are inculcated; particular points of faith and practice are left to the parents. The capacities and dispositions of the children are thoroughly attended to; they are addressed as reasonable beings, who ought to perform what is right by moral suasion. Pure and honourable motives are recommended, as giving a stamp and direct character to all the virtues.

For reading, select passages from the New Testament, little Biographical Narratives of Voyagers, Warriors, *Agriculteurs*, Artisans, and even of humble Labourers, that by their good conduct extended their reputation beyond the boundaries of their neighbourhood, supporting a consequence which opulence, alone, would not bestow. Mr. Owen is not for humiliating man in his own opinion; his practice and experiments, far from degrading the human faculties, act as guarantees to their efficiency.

Besides the various modes of instruction here indicated, the girls are taught needlework and other matters suitable to their sex, after the rate of three shillings a-year for each. This price is so moderate, that all may take a part in the benefit. So many different articles of elementary instruction, in the establishments for education in England, would not cost less than twenty or twenty-five pounds per annum. The masters and mistresses are twenty in number. Their stipends vary, according to the nature of what they teach, from fifty or eighty shillings, to more than double per month. Children are admitted, at the age of ten, into the different manufactories, yet reserving some hours, every day, for their studies; they will then earn half-a-crown or three shillings a week.

In these manufactories, every thing has an air of neatness, and the rooms are well aired, and free from every disagreeable scent or insalubrious vapour. It would take up too much room to describe all the different labours, the air of contentment and satisfaction in the workmen, the various inventions of Mr. Owen in the working of cotton, &c. One is called 'The Devil'; it has a ventilator adapted to it, which carries off all the dust through an aperture in the wall, so that the people have the benefit

nefit of a pure air and free respiration. Here are foundries, forges, shops for carpenters, joiners, turners, painters, and glaziers. Whatever is necessary for the people to carry on their labours, is made by themselves and within the colony. About thirty thousand pounds weight of cotton are manufactured per week. The raw cotton comes from Glasgow, and is brought up along the Clyde; when spun, it is packed up and expedited for Glasgow, and thence into the interior of England, or sent abroad, to Hamburgh, Petersburgh, &c.

In the spinning, marks of four different colours, white, yellow, blue, and black, placed over each workshop, indicate, on the spot, the conduct and management of the workman. We were pleased to find almost all the marks with the white face, but few with the yellow, fewer still with the blue, and not a single one with the black. Most of the curious visitors, to the number of about 1800, that have come to visit the colony this year, express their astonishment at the few subjects of complaint that arise where the individuals are so numerous, and where the whole regimen of discipline is so lenient. Full-grown men get about 12s. a-week; women, 8, 9, or 10s. little girls, according to their ages and occupations, from 3 to 8 or 9s. The labourers, smiths, carpenters, masons, and others, get about half-a-crown a-day.

The mixture of the two sexes gives rise to no disorders; a few marriages every year are the only consequence, and these commonly turn out well, being the effect of a discreet selection. Here are individuals of different religious persuasions, Methodists, Anabaptists, Quakers, Independants, &c. but the greater number are of the Scotch Presbyterian church. No dissensions grow out of this heterogeneous assemblage; no one is found to be indifferent for the religion of which he makes profession, and yet a spirit of the most liberal toleration pervades all.

The Sundays are appropriated to devotion, tranquillity, and repose. The time is usefully and agreeably employed in pious readings, some exercises of religion, in household arrangements, and promenades. Cabarets, noisy sports and dancing, would only disturb the sanctity of such a day. Where there are families, little portions of land are allotted to them for the culture of leguminous plants.

No steam-engines are employed; all the trades are set to work by a vast piece of machinery, to which an impulsion is given by water. Mr. Owen explained to me, that by means of certain mechanical inventions, 240,000 persons could now go through the work, which, according to the ancient process, would have required nearly thirty millions of hands.

The founder of New Lanark, like Julius Cæsar,

"Nil reputans actum, si quid superesset agendum," (Lucan,)

thinks he has never done enough, if he sees any good that yet remains to be done. In 1819, he undertook a journey to Aix-la-Chapelle, to try if he could prevail upon any of the monarchs assembled at the Congress to enter, with their immense means of power and influence, into his philanthropic views. He then published a Memoir, in three languages, English, French, and German, addressed to the governments of Europe and America, on the subject.

May his countrymen be exhorted to cultivate a taste for the like application, studies, and pursuits! May they no longer be inattentive to those virtuous duties and exercises which are necessary to soften the austerities of poverty, in their dependents; and, in short, may the power of giving a sound education, as the substratum on which future knowledge and worthy habits are to be built and acquired, together with the means of subsistence and patronage, be ever vested in the hands of such men as Mr. Owen!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed that the very able mechanic, Mr. Brunel, is endeavouring to revive the project, on which Messrs. Dodd and Vazie made abortive attempts several years ago, of tunneling under the Thames, and so forming an archway for carriages, across under its bed, where the navigating of ships precludes the erection of a bridge, I beg to offer a few remarks on the subject.

Mr. B. proposes to effect an excavation thirty-four feet in breadth, and eighteen feet and a half in height: the body of his tunnel of bricks to be preceded by a strong framing of corresponding dimensions, made in eleven distinct parts, containing three cells in each, for protecting thirty-three men, whilst excavating the earth before them; in such a manner, that six alternate parts of the framing may be forced forwards by machinery, whilst the other parts remain stationary; and yet so as to admit of bricking the tunnel close after the frames.

I cannot say that I comprehend how the framing is to be introduced into the ground, or how its parts are to be prevented from becoming immovably fixed, by the great and irregular pressure and giving way of the surrounding



ing earth; and, in short, entertain but faint hopes of ever seeing a large tunnel executed under a wide river by this or any other means, if subterranean perforation is resorted to. At the same time, the wonderful advantages that would attend an archway of this description, occasions me to regret that the practicable and certain methods of effecting this object, which have long ago been pointed out, have not received attention from the public. One of these methods, applicable to situations where the site of the river could not be changed, on account of houses on its banks, (as at Rotherhithe,) or on account of the height of those banks, consists in excluding the water of the river, in successive portions of its breadth, either by cofferdams of tall and close piling, or else by an immense tub-like caison, whilst the river's bed is deepened within such coffer-dam or caison, and a portion of the arch formed, and securely covered over, at no greater depth below the water than such security requires; by which means much greater ease of descent to and ascent from the archway would be attained, than by a subterraneously-excavated tunnel, which unavoidably must pass at a considerably greater depth under the river.

The other method is applicable wherever a crooked river winds round a low point of land, and consists in excavating on such point of land a portion of a new and straighter channel for the river, but leaving the ends thereof uncut, for excluding the river therefrom, until after the archway is completed across under such new channel, and thoroughly secured; and then proceeding to cut out and dredge the two ends, so as to turn the river in an uninterrupted course over the archway; and, when this is completed, forming an embankment across the old channel, and thereon constructing the road of approach from the opposite shore to the mouth of the archway.

The inhabitants of Gloucestershire were a few years ago led to expect, that an archway-road would be formed across under the Severn river, several miles below Gloucester, but which undertaking failed, after a considerable sacrifice of property, in attempting a tunnel; instead of which, if the low point of land, consisting of tenacious clay strata below the Lias limestone, nearly opposite to the intended

tunnel, had been treated as above described, and as had then several years previously been recommended, the public might now have been enjoying the benefit of a new and important communication, and the undertakers receiving the just reward of their enterprise; at the same time that the navigation of the river might have been permanently improved by the alteration.

I make these observations from no feeling of hostility towards Mr. Brunel; for whom, on the contrary, I entertain the highest respect: but from a desire to promote the accomplishment of the public improvement and accommodation to the inhabitants eastward of London which he contemplates.

Somewhat connected with this subject, is the question now so keenly, and, I may add, so intemperately, agitated, as to the effects to be apprehended on the wharfs and low lands near the Thames, which the pulling down of London-bridge, and substituting one which shall offer little or no impediment to the passage of the tide, up or down: whereupon I beg to mention, that I entertain no apprehensions of mischief to arise from the removal of the present starlings, and unnecessarily numerous piers, which so much obstruct the waters: but, on the contrary, anticipate very great advantages from the proposed change.

The tides all around our island, and on the opposite coast of the European continent, have, from some yet unascertained cause, risen progressively higher during the last thirty or forty years, and perhaps much longer; and have, at short intervals, of late years occasioned much mischief on the banks of the Thames, even whilst London-bridge, with all its obstructions, has been standing. If, as I have conjectured, the cause of this increasing height of the spring-tides be connected in a chain of causes which as yet are mysterious, with the change of the magnetic variation, and the arrival of the same at its western maximum, which occurred in these parts in the spring of 1819, may we not hope, that now our tides have passed their maximum, and will decrease in height, and so the chief cause of apprehension be removed: but, should my conjecture prove ill-founded, and the tides, not having yet reached

reached their maximum, should continue still to advance in height, after the London-bridge impediments have been removed, I wish to put the public on its guard against confounding the two causes, and ascribing to the new bridge the evils those persons may experience whose wharfs and cellars are unfortunately too low situated, occasioned by still-increasing heights of the spring-tides, not only in the Thames, but in the mouth of every river and bay of our coasts; of which facts, observations, and enquiries, properly conducted, would afford the necessary proofs.

Sept. 2, 1823. LONDINENSIS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
**I** REQUEST you will be kind enough to insert in your Magazine the following facts and observations relative to the employment of women and children in the manufacture of straw-bonnets.

On the 20th of July, 1823, I pulled about a dozen plants of flax, in full blossom,—filled an old coffee-pot with rain-water: whilst boiling, immersed the plants,—shutting down the cover; and thus let it boil during the space of full twelve minutes.

*Observations.*—It is evident that the degree of heat very considerably increased beyond that of boiling-water in the open air: the steam being greatly confined by the cover. This operation appears to have completely destroyed the colouring matter of the plant, without the slightest injury to its wiry texture; and, I am apt to conclude, that it will be effectual. But, if it should, the English women and girls,—aye, and boys too,—will be able to live on the fruit of their own manual labour; for I will assume, that a single acre of flax, (as this was,) would be more than sufficient to form the material for a thousand bonnets, and another thousand for continuance of the growth of the plant, until it reach maturity in seed. From thenceforth it may be safely assumed, that a quantity of flax-seed, more than enough for the supply of the whole of Europe, may be produced,—estimating a million of acres for Great Britain, and half a million for Ireland; which would not be more than a twentieth part in the former, or of a twenty-fifth part in the latter, of the lands to be

appropriated; and it would be free from the seeds of weeds of all descriptions with which flax-seed of foreign importation are well known to abound.

On the 23d of July, I immersed about a dozen more flax plants in boiling water, as before,—partly in full blossom, and partly with the seed-cap formed; and it boiled full twenty-five minutes.

*Observation.*—This operation appears to have had a similar result in discharging the colouring matter, and in preserving the strength of fibre.

I shall be truly happy, by all means within my power, to promote the domestic comfort of the people; but Mr. Cobbett is the originator of this highly interesting subject, and to him the praise decidedly belongs.

NEHEMIAH BARTLEY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
**T**HE French have given the name of Artesian to wells of a particular description. The water is sought for at a great depth, and it is sometimes requisite to pierce through other waters, not so deep, which are neglected. One part of the art is to find means to pass by the intermediate waters, which are commonly of a bad quality, while those of lower strata are very good. M. Garnier, engineer in the Royal Corps of French Miners, has lately made known, by geological observations, the proper places where the labours of mining and sounding may be exerted with almost a certainty of success. With the exception of some provinces, it is stated that there are few parts of France where Artesian wells might not be procured. M. Garnier calculates that a spring, at the depth of 200 feet, in earths the most difficult to penetrate, might be found, at a cost not exceeding 10,000 francs; and that in ordinary earths, at two-thirds of that depth, the cost would not exceed 900 francs. The expenses of aqueducts are much more considerable.

It may be added, that M. Garnier has obtained a prize of 3000 francs from the Society for the Encouragement of Industry, for the best elementary and practical instruction on the art of piercing the earth at stated depths.

X. Y.

To



To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

—The poor beetle that we tread upon  
In corp'ral suff'rance feels a pang as great  
As when a giant dies.

SIR,

THE very extensive circulation of your amusing and instructive Miscellany, has induced me to select it as the best mode of drawing the public mind to the consideration of a subject which seems not to have received that attention which might reasonably have been expected from a civilized and refined age: I allude to the *diversion* of shooting, as it is generally termed; upon which, though the propriety of my sentiments may be combated by many, it cannot be objected against me, at this period of the year, that my lucubrations are at all *hors de saison*.

I am fully aware, notwithstanding the superiority of country gentlemen of the present day over that class of which the admirably-drawn character of Squire Western is but too faithful a representative, that the great majority of them still labour under many prejudices; of which one is, that the practice of shooting is no impeachment of their characters, as men professing to regulate their conduct by moral principles. In this respect I consider their opinions to be quite erroneous; for it must be admitted, by every man of reflection and enquiry, that, though we are at liberty to take the life of a brute for the sustentation of man, we are under an imperative obligation to take that life with the least possible degree of suffering to the animal which human ingenuity can devise. If this position be not disproved,—and I am not aware that it can even be controverted,—it seems to follow undeniably, that the amusement of shooting is wholly unjustifiable, because it involves a very great and unnecessary degree of suffering to those animals which are the objects of sport.

Now, when I reflect that the chief impediments to the gratification of our selfish desires are derived from the salutary influence of our moral faculties, joined to the force of public opinion, I feel extremely anxious that this subject should be discussed with that attention and impartiality which conduce so materially to the establishment of truth; for, if once society at large can be clearly convinced that the cruelty necessarily attendant upon

the amusement of the sportsman ought to degrade him in the general estimation, it may be relied upon that a great step has been gained in the cause of humanity.

Prejudices, I am well aware, are hard things to encounter; but by dint of reason how many have been removed! Bacon, perceiving that the age in which he flourished was unable, from its ignorance and prejudice, duly to estimate his stupendous intellectual powers, and the vast services he had rendered to society, was induced to insert that singular clause in his will, wherein he bequeaths his name to posterity, after some ages shall have passed away. Now, comparing great things with small, it is upon a similar principle that I indulge the hope, that the period may arrive, and even be accelerated by the efforts of more powerful pens than my own, when a positive disgrace will attach to any gentleman pursuing amusements which necessarily subject the brute creation to pain and torture.

I have often been at a loss to account for the conduct of both town and country gentlemen, who, merely for the pleasure of shooting, inflict almost every day throughout the season the severest sufferings upon such numbers of the winged and four-footed animals. What would be the feelings of a gentleman, whose life in the main is amiable and unblemished, upon hearing himself compared to a ruffian bullock-driver, a skinner of live eels, or a crimper of live cod-fish?—wretches who are daily execrated by all who have a touch of compassion in their breasts; though for these monsters may be pleaded an early familiarity with barbarous scenes, which tend so much to brutalize the feelings, and a state of mind deplorably ignorant of those principles which every moderately-informed gentleman cannot fail to acquire in the course of his education. These comparisons, I confess, are extremely degrading; but I know not how they can be fairly rebutted.

There can be no doubt that many a sportsman, who perhaps has left three or four brace of partridges in the field maimed and torn by his shot, has (at his own table, before the day had passed over his head upon which he had committed these disgusting cruelties,) severely censured, and deserved-

ly too, some unfeeling act of a dependant; and yet how appropriately might one of his own guests observe to him, in the language of the Roman poet—

Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur!

It must strike a reflecting mind with surprise, that the brutality, which it is the object of this paper both to reprobate and expose, should be so common in the nineteenth century; when the spread of just opinions upon moral subjects has had so happy an effect in softening our manners. When I think seriously upon this subject, I am ready to exclaim with the poet—

——Can such things be,  
And overcome us like a summer cloud,  
Without our special wonder?

It is, indeed, surprising that a being like man, indued with so much intellect, with such varied tastes, with so many sources of enjoyment, and with this fair world in which to gratify them all, should devote himself to pursuits almost beneath the dignity of his nature; for which, if any adequate apology can be found, it must be sought in those dark ages when the human mind was enveloped in Cimmerian darkness by the crafty policy of the Romish church. But since the mercy of Providence has cast the lot of the present generation in a happier era, it becomes the members of it to regulate their conduct by those moral lights which, if we would but follow, they would marshal us the way to happiness.

I will conclude by observing, that it appears extraordinary at this particular season, when the blessings of the Almighty come more directly under our notice,—when the fields have yielded up their golden stores,—when our trees are loaded with fruit, and our vines are bowed down with clustering grapes,—in short, when the bounty of Providence meets us at every turn, and when the rich and mellow hues of autumnal scenery,—all conspire to gladden the heart of man, and to awaken in his breast a deep sense of gratitude; that he should at this moment ruthlessly and recklessly step forward to commit those acts of cruelty which are the subject of my unqualified reprobation, on the very ground from which he has recently reaped such plentiful stores of grain, and, be it remembered, made plentiful by that Being whose de-

clared will he so daringly violates; but—

——Man, proud man!  
Dress'd in a little brief authority,  
Plays such fantastic tricks before high  
Heav'n,  
As makes the angels weep.

HUMANITAS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ANALYSIS of the JOURNAL of a VOYAGE  
round the WORLD, in the YEARS 1816-  
1819, by M. DE ROQUEFEUIL, LIEUTE-  
NANT in the FRENCH NAVY.

(Concluded from page 104.)

THE North-west Coast, properly so called, is the special theatre of the commercial speculations of M. Roquefeuil; for the famous ukase had not yet forbidden strangers to approach it. The French navigator, while in the pursuit of the otters, made many observations, which interest both geography and history. The currents bring to Kodiak various articles; among others, trees, and sometimes even fragments of Japanese ships. M. Roquefeuil was informed by Capt. E. Pigot, of the English ship the Forester, that he had met, 300 leagues west of California, with a Japanese vessel, which had been several months at sea, kept from the coast by repeated storms. Of seventeen men, who originally formed the crew, only three remained; one of whom was the captain. The English navigator conveyed these unfortunate men to Kodiak, whence they were sent to their own country.

The north-west coast is generally formed by a chain of high mountains, which extend from New Mexico, and, stretching to the north-west, approach the shores of the ocean. These shores themselves, and those of the adjacent islands, are generally steep. Queen Charlotte's Islands are an exception, at least those near the branch of the sea called Masset. The land in this part is different from what is generally seen on the north-west coast; it is low, gently sloping, without either those steep rocks or indentations which are elsewhere so frequent; the foliage of the trees has a less sombre tint, and the whole appearance of the country is much less rude: the inhabitants, too, are the finest men on the north-west coast. In their persons, and every thing belonging to them, there is an appearance of opulence and



and neatness superior to what has been hitherto observed: they reside in large villages, particularly remarkable for the colossal figures which decorate the houses of the principal inhabitants, and the gaping mouths of which serve as doors. Above the largest of these villages there is a fort, the parapet of which is covered with a fine turf, and surrounded by a palisade, in good condition.

Itomtchou, the principal chief of Masset, came on-board with his three wives, and was so satisfied with the reception given him, that he wished to change names with M. Roquefeuil; who, to oblige him, because he could not pronounce the whole name, made the diminutive Roki. They conversed by means of a native of Skitigats, one of the principal of Queen Charlotte's Island, named Intchortge, who made himself well understood in English, and piqued himself on having the manners of Boston; for the inhabitants of this coast, who have hardly any intercourse except with the ships of that city, consider Boston as the capital of the civilized world.

The inhabitants of Friends' Cove (*Anse des Amis*;) are always at war with their neighbours: they probably have been, and perhaps still are, *Antropophagi*. It is only to the Europeans that they show any good-will. Their chiefs, who are at the same time their high-priests, call themselves relations of the sun. The members of their families, to the third degree, form the class of patricians under the name of *Tahis Calati*; the others, who are a kind of slaves, are called *Mitschimis*. The miserable half-naked chiefs of these hungry tribes, dirty inhabitants of smoky and filthy huts, are as proud of their illustrious origin as the first potentates of the civilized world; and it is a frequent subject of their conversation. Their wives and daughters participate in this pride.

A wife is not to be had but by making presents to her relations. The poor *Mitschimis* are for the most part obliged to live in celibacy; while there, as on the whole north-west coast, the plurality of wives is the privilege of the chiefs and nobles. Very different from the South-Sea islanders, the women of this country behave with great modesty.

The dialect of Noutka is full of consonants and aspirations; which, however, are not so harsh as in the lan-

guages of the northern part of the coast,—“in which (says the author,) there are sounds resembling the kind of hissing that cats make when angry: we frequently met with terminations in *tz*, *tl*, or *tzl*, as in the Mexican. This little tribe is indolent, poor, and weak; but they are generally pretty sensible, inclined to good, and grateful for kindnesses.

It unfortunately appears that it is now much more dangerous to deal with the Indians of the north-west coast, since they have become acquainted with the Europeans, and have obtained fire-arms. M. Roquefeuil relates various instances of their having attacked European ships. He himself made an agreement, at the Russian settlement of New Archangel, with Mr. Heigmeister, the governor; according to which the Russian Company was to furnish him with thirty baidares, for the purpose of taking sea-otters. Each baidare was to be manned with two Kodiak hunters; the whole under the superintendence of two agents: the produce was to be equally divided, and an indemnity of 200 piastres paid for every Kodiak who should lose his life in an attack from the Indians. With every prospect of success, M. Roquefeuil proceeded to the north-west part of the Prince-of-Wales's Island. Having reconnoitered the country for several leagues round, and found no signs of population, the Kodiaks were landed, and even allowed to *bivouac* on shore. Some Indians, but in small numbers, showed themselves from time to time, to sell their furs. On the 18th of June, 1818, the Indians suddenly disappeared; which exciting Mr. R.'s suspicions, he resolved not to let the Kodiaks pass that night on-shore: but, not thinking there could be any fear of the Indians during the day, he deferred recalling the Kodiaks till the evening. However about noon, walking alone at some distance from the camp, he was surprised at hearing a musket-shot, immediately succeeded by a brisk and continued discharge. Judging, therefore, that the Indians must have attacked the camp, he was proceeding in that direction; but, seeing the Kodiaks fly without resistance, in complete disorder, he thought it necessary to provide for his personal safety, and called to the boat which had brought him on-shore, and had not yet reached the ship; but he was not



not heard: he therefore undressed, and threw himself into the sea, with his watch in his mouth.

Meantime the ship fired upon the Indians, and sent out the long-boat, which steered first towards the camp, but, perceiving M. Roquefeuil, turned aside, and reached him not far from shore. It was soon received by a very brisk fire from the Indians, which it returned. "I made an unsuccessful attempt to get into the boat, in which I perceived several persons that were wounded; unwilling to detain the boat under the fire of the Indians, who were very numerous, and seeing no Kodiak to assist on that side, I ordered it to stand off, without losing time to take me up. I kept close to it as it retired, firing towards the camp, and got in when it could stop without danger. Of the seven men on-board, four were wounded, two of them only slightly. The result of this unfortunate affair was, that of the forty-seven Kodiaks who were in the camp at the moment of the attack, twenty were killed, twenty-five escaped by swimming, or were saved by our boats, and two were missing, supposed to be drowned. Of the twenty-five who escaped the massacre, twelve were wounded, most of them very severely. The Indians, it seems, had approached under the cover of a wood, and suddenly fell upon the Kodiaks, who were lulled in the most perfect security: they were all killed by musket-shot, and most of them had several wounds."

It is indispensable to employ the greatest prudence in the communications with the natives of the north-west coast. Vancouver, and all the navigators who first visited them, experienced their hostile and perfidious dispositions, which have been only increased by the means of destruction which the possession of fire-arms has put into their power. Though their confidence is augmented in the same proportion, they never attack but by surprise. Ten or twelve American vessels have been attacked by them in this manner at different times; most of them suffered considerable loss, and two were seized and carried off about twelve years ago.

Capt. Told, of the American ship *Tonquin*, after having re-victualled the establishment on the *Columbia*, where he had lost a boat and several men by his obstinacy and rashness,

was killed by the Indians, subjects of Maconina, at an anchoring-place under Woody Point. The second catastrophe, at Clayoquot, was also caused by imprudence. Wicananich had gained the confidence of the captain: the latter being very eager to take advantage of a breeze to leave the port, where he had been detained by contrary winds, the chief offered to send some of his people on-board to assist him; the captain having been so incautious as to receive these perfidious auxiliaries, they suddenly fell upon the crew, and killed or wounded the captain and most who were on deck. Fortunately, the chief mate and some of the crew had time to take refuge in their quarters, where their sick comrades were, and escaped the first fury of the attack, as well as those who were employed in loosening the sails; these latter made such good use of the balls that were kept in the round top, that they enabled their comrades to sally from their retreat, and act offensively. These brave men, after extraordinary efforts, repulsed their perfidious enemies; and, having procured arms, entirely drove them from the vessel. The ship having run aground during the unequal contest, the remainder of the brave crew abandoned it in the night, and arrived safely in the long-boat at *Columbia*.

Some visits, which M. Roquefeuil made to the islands of the Great Ocean, have procured some new information, of which the following remark on the Marquesas Islands is an instance. The isle of Oevahoa, the most fertile of this Archipelago, where M. Roquefeuil procured 4000 lbs. of sandal-wood, possesses a kind of bards, who go to the neighbouring islands to sing their poems to very monotonous airs, which have much resemblance to church-music. They accompany their voice either by clapping their hands, and striking on different parts of their body, or with large drums, which appear to be their only instruments. These concerts procure them numerous presents. For these *fêtes* there is in every valley a rectangular space, from a hundred to a hundred and thirty yards long, and from twenty-five to thirty broad, surrounded by a parapet, breast high, ten feet thick; ~~and~~ bordered with a row of trees, and surrounded by avenues, which afford pleasant walks.

The necessity of taking in wood, water



water, and provisions, induced our author to visit Hanarura, in the island of Woahoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, and an excellent port, which nature has formed in the coral reef on the southern side of that island. The inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, notwithstanding their frequent intercourse with civilized nations, have changed little in their abodes and mode of living; but they have adopted the tools of our carpenters, and use them dexterously. They are familiar with our fire-arms; and like some of our manufactures, particularly light-blue cloth.

Their cattle have increased: they have considerable herds of oxen, sheep, and goats; and also horses, which came originally from California. The natives cultivate hardly any thing but cucurbitaceous plants; but M. Roquesfeuil found at Woahoo an old Prussian soldier, who practised gardening with success, and furnished ships with excellent vegetables. Another European obtained pretty good wine from vines which he brought from California.

The Americans have obtained several cargoes of sandal-wood from Woahoo; and Tameamea himself sent some to China, on-board one of his ships, the flag of which had seven horizontal white and red stripes. This wood is still common in the four principal islands; but it has ceased to be much in request in Canton, and the Russians, who had formed an establishment on this latter island to procure it, have given it up, because the expenses exceeded the profit. So much the better: we could have wished that all these pretty islands in the Great Ocean had been reserved for the unfortunate, who seeks a peaceful asylum; for the missionary, who feels himself called to preach the Divine Word; for some founder of a virtuous society, who, in subduing the savage tribes before they were acquainted with fire-arms, would have civilized them by the power of his benefits, the example of his companions, and the regular education of their children. Providence has ordained otherwise: sailors, merchants, exiles, have spread new vices, and new means of destruction. However there are still many positions where, with some slender means of cultivation and defence, a colony, well composed, subject to wise laws, and skilfully governed,

would become in a few years a flourishing republic.

M. Roquesfeuil gives us some idea respecting the immense trade which the Americans carry on with Canton. Thirty of their ships, the burthen of which amounted all together to 2200 tons, arrived there from the 1st of July, 1815, to the 30th of June, 1816. In the following year there were thirty-eight ships, the total tonnage of which was 13,096 tons; the next year thirty-nine, carrying 14,325 tons; and lastly, forty-seven vessels in the first ten months of the season of 1818 and 1819. This commerce occasions a great exportation of money, to the prejudice of the United States. The total amount of the importation into China by American ships was, in the three first years above mentioned, 15,213,000 piastres, of which 12,068,000 was in ready money.

The English, on the contrary, have found means to make the Chinese accept in payment the woollen goods and metals of England, also cottons, opium, and other articles of British India. In the season 1817-18 there arrived in China sixteen of the Company's ships sent from England, and thirty-nine private vessels fitted out in India. The English goods imported amounted to the value of 3,670,000 piastres, and those of India to 12,456,000 piastres.

The numerous nautical and hydrographical observations in the narrative of this voyage do the greatest honour to the talents of M. Roquesfeuil.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
**T**HE passage mentioned by Mr. Lacey occurs in the second part of Shakspeare's "Henry the Fourth," but no particular set of chimes appears to be alluded to. Falstaff, when reminded by Shallow of their juvenile frolics, simply says, "We have heard the chimes at midnight." Shallow, it is true, in a previous scene remarks, that he "was once of Clement's Inn;" yet the chimes heard by him and fat Jack might be those of any other parish, since their rambles appear to have been very excursive: he says to Falstaff, presently after, "Do you remember since we lay all night in the Windmill in St. George's-fields?" So much for this momentous point.

I wish your correspondent had been somewhat more minute in his account of

of the parish; for he has left unnoticed several interesting spots: amongst others, the forum of Orator Henley, in Portsmouth-street, and the Black Jack, close by,—once the resort of all the wits and good fellows about town connected with the press. The adjoining inn, too, he has treated with utter neglect, though there are several curious anecdotes connected with it. Like Shallow, I was of Clement's once myself, and therefore feel a peculiar attachment to the neighbourhood. THE DRUID IN LONDON.\*

September 3.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF those diseases which do not endanger life, nor destroy any part of the animal organization, few are of more importance than that which is well known by the popular appellation of *ring-worm of the scalp*, the *Porriago scutulata* of medical writers. This disease, which is peculiar to children, has long been a source of terror in schools; having materially injured many respectable seminaries. In families it has been a tedious and very expensive visitor; remaining, in many instances, for years, resisting protracted and painful modes of treatment, and excluding the little sufferers from desirable places of instruction.

Dr. Bateman declares it to be a very unmanageable disease, and many members of the medical profession coincide with the doctor in that opinion. Viewed in this light, it is most certainly an affection of importance, and an efficacious remedy is worthy the attention of the public. Fifteen years of successful practice in this disease, the writer considers to be a sufficient authority for the assertions he may make respecting its cure.

A malady so well known does not require a tedious definition in this place; it may, however, be proper to state, that in its progress two states or stages are distinguishable: the first may be called the irritable, the second the indolent, stage; to this latter the plan about to be proposed is particularly applicable. In those cases which have resisted the ordinary means, which are of long standing and obstinate, the following treatment has been

\* We shall be glad to hear farther from this correspondent. — EDIT.

very efficacious:—The head should be frequently shaved, and kept covered with an oiled-silk cap, or instead of which a thin bladder has sometimes been used. An ointment should be formed, by mixing together spermaceti cerate and finely pulverized supertartrate of potass; in such proportions as to make it of a very firm consistence; of which a piece the size of a nutmeg, or larger, according to the extent of the surface affected, should be well rubbed on the part with the palm of the hand, every night, for three or four minutes; the head should be well washed with soap and water every third night, previously to the application of the ointment.

Internal medicines are seldom requisite in this advanced stage, except where the character of the affection is irregular, or there is a peculiarity in the constitution of the patient; in which cases some modification of treatment will necessarily be required: these variations will readily be made by any respectable practitioner.

The above plan, if diligently pursued for from three to six weeks, will rarely disappoint the expectations of those who try it, even in the most inveterate cases. JOSEPH HOULTON.

Grove-place, Alpha road;  
Aug. 15, 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just read the letter from J. M. of Market Harborough, and beg leave to inform him, through you, that I have seen Mr. Nichol repeatedly perform the freezing experiment,—which, indeed, he has done with my own apparatus,—and it was seldom more than fifteen minutes in completion: he never failed in my presence, but he was always a most neat and successful experimenter. My glass dish, to contain the sulphuric acid, is nine inches diameter, and an inch and a half deep. The vessel to contain the water was given to me by Mr. Nichol, and is a flat saucer, three inches in diameter and one deep, of porous earthenware, having no glaze about it, which he considered very important. The stand for the saucer is three inches high, of course supported by glass legs, and placed about the centre of the acid: simple water and the acid alone were used; the stronger the acid, of course the better.

I can have no doubt of your correspondent's



pondent's success, if he procures a proper saucer for the water, which will be proved by the fluid pervading its substance. When the trial has been made, I shall be glad to see a statement of the result in your excellent Miscellany.

W. C. F.

Aug. 16, 1823.

P.S.—The tea-cup form would not present a sufficient surface for speedy success. The saucer was about three parts filled with water.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ELUCIDATIONS OF PORTIONS OF ENGLISH HISTORY improperly REPRESENTED in our GENERAL HISTORIES.

*History of the Invasion of England by the Normans in the Eleventh Century; and the Consequences of that Invasion down to the Thirteenth.*

(Continued from p. 509 of our last Volume.)

**F**IFTY Saxons, who through these days of misfortune had probably preserved some fragments of their former possessions,—the mass having become the prey of the foreigner,\*—were accused of having taken, killed, and eaten, some stags.† They denied the charge: they were brought up for trial, and ordered to undergo the ordeal of burning fire,—an ordeal which the ancient Anglo-Saxon laws never allowed to be applied except with the consent and on the requirement of the accused. To this torture they were condemned without mercy. “It was a horrible sight;” says a contemporary historian.‡ Whether by chance or by previous management, they escaped from the fatal effects of the ordeal; and when it was reported to the Norman king, that, after three days, their hands remained unburnt. “What is that to me?—(exclaimed the impious one,) what should God know about such matters? They belong to me, and I will judge them:”§ but the result is not recorded.

The Saxons continued to be pursued by the red king|| even more cruelly than by his father, for their transgressions against the laws of the chace. Their only vengeance was to denominate him “guardian of the forests,” and the “keeper of wild

beasts.”\* They told to one another strange histories of the woods, where no Englishman could enter without risque of life; they said that the evil spirit appeared there in a variety of forms to the Normans, threatening vengeance to the king, to his ministers, and to their nation;† and this popular superstition obtained wonderful strength from the circumstances which made the chace fatal to the family of the Conqueror in the forests of England, and especially in their favourite New Forest.‡

In the year 1081, Richard, the son of the Bastard, was mortally wounded there; in the month of May, of the year 1100, Richard, son of the Duke Robert, and nephew of William the Red, was killed there by an arrow carelessly drawn; and, strange event! it was by a similar accident that the Red King himself perished there in July of the same year. In the morning of the last day of his existence he celebrated a great feast in the royal castle of Winchester, and immediately girded himself for the chace. He was in great good humour, laughing with his guests, when a workman presented him with six new arrows;§ he took them,—kept four for himself, and gave the other two to Gualtier Tirel, saying, “Good arms for him who uses them well.”|| Tirel was a Frenchman, who had large possessions in the country of Poix and of Ponthieu: he was the favourite of the king, and his ever-present companion. Just as they were starting, there arrived a monk from the convent of St. Peter, at Gloster, who delivered letters from his abbot. This abbot, whose name was Serlon, sent to say that a monk of his monastery had had a vision of evil augury, and had seen Jesus Christ seated on a throne, and a woman at his feet, crying, ¶ “Saviour of the human race! look down in mercy on thy people, mourning under the yoke of William.” On hearing this, the king burst into violent laughter: “Do they take me for an Englishman, then, with their dreams? Do these people believe that I am one of those who leave their way,

\* Eadmer 47.

† Ib.

‡ Erat ergo miseriam videre. (Ib.)

§ Ib. 48.

|| Li rois roux. (Nor. Chron.)

\* Jo. Brompton, 996.

† Sim. Dunelmensis, 215.

‡ Nove Forest. (Nor. Ch.)

§ Ord. Vit. 782.

|| Ib.

¶ Ib.

way, or their business, because an old woman slumbers or snores. Come, Gaultier de Poix, to horse." Henry, the king's brother, Guillaume de Breteuil, and many other chiefs, accompanied him to the forest. The hunters dispersed themselves, but Gaultier Tirel remained with the king, and their dogs ran together. Each was at his post, opposite the other; their arrows upon their cross bows, and their fingers on the lock.\* At the moment when the sun went down, a large stag, roused by the rangers, advanced between the king and his friend. William drew, but the string of his cross-bow broke, and the stag, surprised at the noise, stood still, and looked around him.† The king made a sign to his companion to draw; but whether he saw not the stag, or misunderstood the signal, he did nothing; on which the king cried out impatiently, "Pull, Walter, pull,—in the name of the devil;"‡ and, at the word, an arrow, whether that of Tirel or some other person, entered the king's breast. He fell,—he uttered not a word,—and expired. Gaultier ran towards him, and, finding him breathless, he mounted his horse, galloped to the sea-shore, passed into Normandy, and from thence to France.

On the report of the death of William, all the party fled to their own business. Henry, the late king's brother, hurried to Winchester, in order to seize the royal treasure.§ The corpse was left abandoned, as had been that of the Conqueror: the charcoal-burners who passed by saw it yet transfixes with the arrow; they placed it on their cart, and covered it with ragged linen, through which the blood dropped all along the road.|| Such was the procession of the king's remains towards the castle of Winchester,—of which Henry had already taken possession, and where he was furiously demanding the keys of the royal treasure. While the keepers were hesitating, Guillaume de Breteuil arrived breathless¶ from the forest to oppose the pretensions of Henry. "Thou and I (said he,) must loyally remem-

ber the faith we have engaged to Duke Robert, thy brother. He has received our oath of homage.\* Absent as well as present he has his rights." A violent quarrel took place: Henry put his hand upon his sword, and, assisted by the crowd that had gathered together, soon possessed himself of the treasures and the insignia of royalty.

It was true, in fact, that, according to the treaty of peace lately concluded between William and Robert, and sworn to by all the Normans, the crown of England devolved to the duke: but he was at the Crusade, and his partizans, having no leader, could not support his pretensions successfully against those of Henry, who, with the money he had seized, hurried towards London, where the Norman chiefs assembled, and, three days after the death of his brother, they† elected him king; and he was solemnly crowned. He was supported by the ecclesiastics; for he was their friend, and the protector of the literature of the time; in consequence of which he was honoured with the title of *Clerc* or *Beauclerc*. The Saxons even preferred him to his brother, because he was born in England.‡ He promised at his coronation to observe the good laws of Edward, as they had been amended by his father;§ but he declared that he would maintain, as his father did, the exclusive guardianship of the forests.

While these events were passing, Robert was in Apulia with the Norman chiefs, who reigned over that country under the same title as the Normans reigned in England. He had espoused there the daughter of one Godefroy, who by the lance and the sword had become Count of Brindes. As soon as he learned the death of one brother, and the coronation of the other, he hastily made sail for Normandy; but his voyage was a tedious one, and Henry had time to consolidate his strength for the preservation of the crown he had seized, in violation of his own oaths, and of the oaths of the Normans in England and in Normandy. To entrench himself more strongly, he did what had never

\* H. Knighton, 273.

† Ib.

‡ Tire, tire de par le diable.

§ Ord. Vit. 782.

|| Matt. Par. 54. Will. Malms. 126.

¶ Ord. Vit. 782.

\* Ord. Vit. 782.

† Chron. Sax. 268.

‡ Will. Neubrig. 297.

§ Jo. Brompton. 998.



never been done by his sterner brother,—he put off for a moment the character of tyrant and stranger, and held out the hand of fellowship to the humiliated English. They, though hopeless, credulous in their misery, were but to be flattered in the day of danger, that they might be crushed when the danger was past. Henry summoned their principal men together, and addressed them (probably through an interpreter,) in the following words:—\*“Ye friends and faithful ones! born in the land where I was born. You know that my brother wants to seize my kingdom: he is a proud man, who cannot live in peace,†—he manifestly despises you,—he treats you as cowards and gluttons,‡ and wants to trample on you. But I, a gentle and pacific king, mean to preserve to you your ancient liberties,—to govern you according to your own will, reasonably and moderately. I will, if you wish it,§ make a writing, which I will sign with my hand, and confirm with my oath. Be faithful to me,—repel with courage the attacks of my enemies. If the bravery of the English support me, I care nothing for the attacks of the Normans.”|| The promise of Henry was recorded as an authentic act, which the Normans called a *charte*. A copy was made for every province; and, to give it more solemnity and inviolability, a seal was engraved for the sole purpose of being attached to it.¶ These copies were placed in the principal churches, but did not continue long. They were removed when the king retracted his promise; when, to use the frank expression of an old historian, he infamously lied to his own word. Three copies escaped by accident at Canterbury, York, and St. Alban’s, for the instruction of the antiquary, and for the consolation of the credulous beings who put their trust in the oaths of despot kings.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.  
SIR,

YOU have provided a great accession of amusement to your invaluable *Miscellany*, by the favourite

\* Chr. Sax. 195.

† Matt. Paris. 42.

‡ Ib. ignovos et glotones.

§ Ib. si providentis.

|| Ib.

¶ Tho. Rudborne, 274.

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article “*Stephensiana*.” I knew Stephens well, and a worthy and liberal man he was: I also knew John Wilkes well,—too well, indeed, to rank him, in a moral view, with Stephens. On a certain part of the character of Wilkes, which has hitherto not been so much noticed, I have a few words to say, from my own knowledge and recollection. He is generally described as the model of a “fine gentleman.” He certainly affected that character to as great a degree as my Lord Chesterfield himself, but was superior to that noble lord in this respect,—he had two strings to his bow; for no man breathing could enact the true-bred blackguard better than John Wilkes, in which Nan Catley (Mrs. Lascelles), an exquisite judge and practitioner, fully agreed with me. This notable qualification served him no little during his elections, and with the *canaille* generally; with whom he at one period was the dominant favourite. In this, his competitor Tooke could never succeed, after various trials, which brought infinite ridicule upon him. It used to be a standing joke, which was the completest blackguard, old Toby Smollett or John Wilkes. Somewhat before the general election in 1768, Wilkes actually availed himself of this talent, in writing popular songs; and I was assured by one of his cronies and assistants in that famous, or rather infamous, celebration of the sacrament at Oxford, that he was the author of both “*Wilkes’s Wriggle*” and “*the Pilgrim*,” two of the most popular ballads, both with respect to the melody and the words, that have hitherto appeared in England. From motives of curiosity, I took the pains to go into the City, to the great ballad-manufactory then in Long-lane, to make the enquiry; and the answer I obtained was to the same effect. Though talked of frequently in the circle of Wilkes’s intimates, I believe this is the first time the anecdote has been published.

Dr. Kitchener, our celebrated and unrivalled proveditor for things of the first necessity, has lately published a series of national melodies; but his book has this inherent defect,—they are all on one side, loyal to the hilts; indeed, so enormously loyal and national, that they fatigue our appetite,—voracious, however,—like too much of a good thing. A mixture of

a more liberal and equally interesting nature would have pleased more generally. The doctor being a collector of old rarities in this line, I would thank him for the information—who wrote the celebrated “Vicar of Bray,” at what period it appeared, who set it to music, and where the music is to be found? The same of “Old Chyron thus preached to his pupil Achilles;” both great ornaments to our lyrical list.

CURIOSUS.

*Grosvenor-place ; Aug. 13.**To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE notice in your last Number in regard to the transfer of part of the interest in the far-famed books on the Interrogative System of Instruction, leads me to speak for myself and my brother pedagogues, through your pages. I have used this system, in a seminary of one hundred pupils, during the last fifteen years; and have, in consequence, turned out a great number of well-informed youth, whose general and perfect intelligence on many popular subjects has surprised and delighted their connexions. At fifteen they possess more general information than most men of thirty, although the latter may have been moderately studious.

It is, indeed, an undeniable fact, that no branch of knowledge can be practically taught, or effectually acquired, by any other means. The pupil must be made to think, by an obligation to answer dodging, and sometimes complicated, questions. Mere reading, answers little purpose, and makes no lasting impression. At the same time, the questions must not be in the order of the text, nor be obvious, or answers be to be found without some examination and trouble. I have seen many books accompanied by such questions; but these are not of the slightest use. They afford no exercise of thinking; and this is the sole design of questioning. Many book-makers seem to have conceived, that, if they appended a few questions at the end of a chapter, following one another in the very order of the text, they thereby rendered their book accordant with the Interrogative System; but nothing can be more erroneous and futile. Dodging and involved questions are the only ones of any use to the scholar, while they are sufficiently simplified for the master

by a key, referring to the page or passage for the answer.

For my own part, and I am not alone, in this part of the country, in the same opinion, I regard the true Interrogative System of mixed questions *without* answers, formed on able text-books, and provided with a key for tutors, as the greatest practical improvement that ever was made in the education of youth; and I cheerfully subscribe to this testimony on the subject.

A. SMITH, B.A.

*Newcastle U. L. Sept. 4.**For the Monthly Magazine.*

## NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXVII.

*De Berenger's Poems ; with  
Translations.*

A *De* preceding a French name is commonly meant by the prefixer to indicate something about as distantly grand, and immeasurably antique, as an O' similarly put will signify in Ireland, or a Mac in Scotland; or in England—ah! they have no nominal partitive of nobility; no, nor any national song, and therefore, as a vaunting Frenchman once assured us, on the strength of a long heraldic authority, which we forgot almost as soon as uttered, are neither a noble people, nor a musical people,—superlative samples these of *non sequiturs*,—and therefore, according to their own Shakspeare,—“He that hath not,” &c.—decidedly a barbarous people! We will confess, we were then unable to dispute, and are now to decide, the matter; but we protested, with true Bull bluntness, *that the current of our ideas did not at all flow with the consequence.* Had we known as much at the time of the rank confusion of heraldic anomalies, as a person nameless has since instructed us by, we perhaps had better spoken to the point. However, every rule has its exceptions,—a known truth; the exception, too, proves the rule,—an asserted truth: on the supposition, therefore, that all good and strong argument is on the Frenchman's side, England, in the case before us, proves the rule; and that's our answer to the next Gaul who says as much. I. P. de Berenger,—our theme,—is a sort of exception to the rule from amongst themselves; for, notwithstanding the *de*, his ballads have very pleasantly informed his friends and admirers in particular, and the read-  
ing



ing public generally, that his grandfather was no more noble in his deeds, or rather in his stitches, than an honest tailor may be, and himself no more illustrious than an innkeeper's fag,—otherwise and subsequently a printer,—otherwise and more recently a clerk. But, as an author, though in modesty he does not allude to the honour, he has done something to deserve the partitive distinction; and his approving country has given him reputation for the fair exertion,—a compliment more, as we fearfully opine, than can be paid to all the partitive folkery. The following citation,—brief, bold, fond, and lively,—breathing personal independance, and kindling national spirit,—is in that style he best soars in, and a favourable proof of his happiness in it:—

Dans ma retraite où l'on voit l'indigence  
Sans m'éveiller, assise à mon chevet;  
Grâce aux amours, bercé par l'esperance  
D'un lit plus doux je rêve le duvet.  
Aux dieux des cours qu'un autre sacrifie:  
Moi qui ne crois qu'à des dieux indulgents,  
Le verre en main, gaiement je me confie  
Au dieu des bonnes gens.

Un conquérant dans sa fortune altière  
Se fit un jeu des scèptres et des lois;  
Et de ses pieds on peut voir la poussière  
Empreinte encore sur le bandeau des rois.  
Vous rampiez tous, O rois, qu'on déifie!  
Moi pour braver des maîtres exigeants  
Le verre en main, gaiement je me confie  
Au dieu des bonnes gens.

*Translation.*

'Neath this lonely roof cold frugality sits,  
Without breaking my sleep, on the  
crown of my bed;  
Yet love lingers, and hope sometimes o'er  
me here flits,  
And dreams of a pillow more soft  
smooth my head:  
To the god of the court others incense  
may burn,  
For myself I believe in more kind-  
fashioned power,  
With a glass in my hand, and e'er joyously  
turn

To the god of good fellows.

The conq'ror, careering o'er fortune and  
fame,  
Full sportively trifles with sceptres and  
laws,  
And the dust oft we traced, as it all ho-  
nour'd came  
From his feet, dim a crown and hide flaws.  
Yet ye fall, mighty kings, tho' your altars  
bright burn!  
While I, for content under rude-hearted  
power,

Seize my glass, and find help, as I joyously  
turn

To the god of good fellows.

Our next song is a lover's, and gives a happier indication of what the author can touch in that strain than many of his productions on the same subject show. There is perhaps but one line which separates the pure from the offensive in amatory poetry; and, if so, De Berenger certainly wants all that delicacy of apprehension and nicety of tact, which bears the bard sprightly while he plays on its bounds. The observation is the more particular, because our French Anacreon, and the Moore of France, are phrases trying to get themselves current; and as unhappily as improperly. For in the convivial and amatory style of ode with which the names of Anacreon and Moore are deservedly harmonized, De Berenger is least successful. His merit is distinct, and is also enough for one acquisition. Amongst a people proverbially tame in poetry, it principally lies in the feeling energy with which he flings brave things into good measure: he has a generous spirit of vocal exhortation, which quickly rouses, and with strength; but first to different proof:—

Vous vieillerez, O ma belle maitresse,  
Vous vieillerez, et je ne serai plus;  
Pour moi le temps semble dans sa vitesse  
Compter deux fois les jours que j'ai  
perdus.  
Survivez moi; mais que l'âge penible  
Vous trouve encore fidèle a mes leçons;  
Et, bonne vieille, au coin d'un feu paisible,  
De votre ami répétez les chansons.

Lorsque les yeux chercheront sous vos rides  
Les traits charmants qui m'auront in-  
spiré;  
Des doux récits, les jeunes gens, avides  
Diront, quel fut cet ami tant pleuré?  
De mon amour, peignez, si l'est possible,  
L'ardeur, l'ivresse, et même les soupçons;  
Et, bonne vieille, au coin d'un feu paisible,  
De votre ami répétez les chansons.

On vous dira,—savait-il être aimable?  
Et sans rougir, vous dirai, je l'aimais;  
D'un trait méchant, se montrait il capable?  
Avec orgueil vous répondrez, jamais.  
Ah! dites bien qu'amoureux et sensible,  
D'un luth joyeux qu'il attendrit les sons;  
Et bonne vieille, au coin d'un feu paisible,  
De votre ami répétez les chansons.

Vous que j'appris à pleurer sur la France,  
Dites surtout aux fils des nouveaux  
preux,

Que j'ai chanté la gloire et l'esperance  
Pour consoler mon pays malheureux.

Rappelez

Rappelez leur que l'aquilon terrible  
De nos lauriers détruit vingt moissons ;  
Et, bonne vieille, au coin d'un feu paisible,  
De votre ami répétez les chansons.

Objet chéri, quand mon renom futile  
De vos vieux ans charmera les douleurs,  
A mon portrait quand votre main débile  
Chaque printemps suspendra quelques  
fleurs ;  
Levez les yeux vers ce monde invisible—  
Où pour toujours nous nous réunissons,  
Et, bonne vieille, au coin d'un feu paisible,  
De votre ami répétez les chansons.

*Translation.*

Old must you grow, my own fair mistress,  
Old must you grow, and I shall sing no  
more ;  
Time seems to double in its quickness  
The few last years I number to a score.  
Ere long in age, and but my memory's bride,  
True to this theme, as in our love's  
blithe spring ;  
Then, good dame, by your clean hearth's  
quiet side,  
Sing o'er the songs your lover lov'd to sing.  
And when beneath each trait then hoary,  
Quick eyes shall seek for charms that  
beam no more ;  
And young maids, eager of fond story,  
Shall ask what vivid power your sighs  
deplore ?  
Tell them, if words such love's glow can  
describe,  
Its joy, its madness, e'en its jealous sting ;  
And, good dame, by your clean hearth's  
quiet side,  
Sing o'er the songs your lover lov'd to sing.  
Then will they murmur, love is often blind,  
While you confess you blush'd to love  
him never ;  
Or truant whisper, he could be unkind,  
While generous vow ye he was tender ever.  
Tender he was—your still devoted pride,—  
And happy woke his lyre's e'er tender  
string ;  
Then, good dame, by your clean hearth's  
quiet side,  
Sing o'er the songs your lover lov'd to sing.  
You have I taught to weep o'er shame yet  
gory,  
Teach then the next brave issue of our  
race ;  
My song was hope, and still my theme  
was glory,  
When the land's sorrow needed comfort's  
grace.  
Tell, too, of twenty laurell'd years of pride,  
Lost, when that north wind doom'd  
our hills to ring ;  
And, good dame, by your clean hearth's  
quiet side,  
Sing o'er the songs your lover lov'd to sing.  
And, cherish'd soul, be mine aught partial  
fame,  
To cheer of pain that drooping fall of  
years,

Tho' wan the hand, hang o'er my pictur'd  
frame

Each spring, a flower made faithful by  
thy tears.

Then to yon hidden heaven those faint  
eyes guide,

Where, bless'd together, we shall ever  
cling,

And, good dame, by your clean hearth's  
quiet side,

Sing o'er the songs your lover lov'd to sing.

De Berenger's clerkship happened to be in a government office. That any little gentleman in such a situation should rhyme points against the ministry, and in favour of the opposition, and retain his seat at the desk, was not to be expected. The opportunity was soon taken to inform the bard that his songs were not at all in tune for ears of feeling in a certain quarter. The author of course was sorry ; but his were mere trifles, to help to get over a dull hour with. Notwithstanding, they were disliked ; and the broad hint followed, that Monsieur De Berenger must either divorce his muse, or lose his place ; or at least change his tune, *i. e.* change sides. Unfortunately, the songster could not be brought to think he could put his lively odes into the other key. "They are but trifles," he repeated, "and I submit that I now rhyme only once a-month or so from habit ; but, if you turn me out on the world, *faute de nécessité*, I shall rhyme every day." Trifles though in truth they were, still out went the poet, and kept his word,—sang every day, and by popularity soon made the trifles serious. The songs were collected together in print, applauded, prosecuted, and proscribed. The bard, who generously lost a place for his muse at first,—it is pleasant here to observe, passingly, that Lafitte, the liberal banker, immediately offered De Berenger a larger salary at one of his desks than he had been dismissed from, though the favour was not accepted,—next lost money and his liberty for her : a punishment, however, which the sympathy of his countrymen, the feelings of classical Europe, and what else enlightened remains on our globe, has converted into a distinction ; for he has shared that seclusion with almost every man whose name is eminent on the living page of French literature. So much for the government which was restored with a vow of freedom in its mouth, and the monarchy still talkative of its liberality.

The



The stirring lines that follow were laid great stress upon by the Attorney-general for Paris at De Berenger's trial, which terminated with a verdict of guilty on the fourth count of the indictment, "for an outrage on public morality and religion;" and a sentence of imprisonment for three months.

De mes vieux compagnons de gloire  
Je viens de me voir entouré;  
Nos souvenirs m'ont enivré:  
Le vin m'a rendu la mémoire.  
Fiers de mes exploits et leurs  
J'ai mon drapeau dans ma chaumière.  
Quand secourai-je la poussière  
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs!

Où je dors pauvre et mutilé  
Il est caché sous l'humble paille,  
Lui qui sûr de vaincre a volé  
Vingt ans de bataille en bataille!  
Chargé de lauriers et de fleurs,  
Il brilla sur l'Europe entière.  
Quand secourai-je la poussière  
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs!

Ce drapeau payait à la France  
Tout le sang qu'il nous a conté:  
Sous la sein de la liberté  
Nos fils jouaient avec sa lance.  
Qu'il prouve encore aux oppresseurs  
Combien la gloire est roturière!  
Quand secourai-je la poussière  
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs!

Son aigle est resté dans la poudre  
Fatigué des lointains exploits:  
Rendons lui le coq des Gaulois  
Il sût aussi lancer la foudre.  
La France oubliante ses douleurs  
Le rebénira libre et fière:  
Quand secourai-je la poussière  
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs!

Las d'errer avec la victoire  
Des lois il deviendra l'appui;  
Chaque soldat fût grâce à lui  
Citoyen au borde de la Loire.  
Seul il peut voiler nos malheurs,  
Deployons-le sur la frontière:  
Quand secourai-je la poussière  
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs!

Mais il est là près de mes armes,  
Un instant osons l'entrevoir;  
Viens mon drapeau, viens mon espoir,  
C'est à toi essuyer mes larmes.  
D'un guerrier qui verse des pleurs  
Le ciel entendra la prière:  
Quand secourai-je la poussière  
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs!

*Translation.*

Souls that career'd in war with fame,  
Have just a comrade's threshold past;  
How sad the parting look they cast,  
Bright o'er our cups how memory came!  
Proud of those feats of matchless proof,  
Our colours lie 'neath this mean roof;  
When, chasing, shall the brave be seen,  
The dust that dims their noble sheen!

There poor and mangled where I rest,  
They wrap the straw that makes my bed,  
Full twenty years from strife that led  
To strife by valour e'er caress'd:  
All laurell'd, bright, by victory flower'd,  
Their fearful shade o'er Europe pour'd;  
When, waving, shall the brave be seen,  
The dust that dims their noble sheen!

That flag has well repaid our France  
The noble blood it won to flow;  
At Freedom's breast in generous glow  
Our children sported with her lance.  
Still to oppression may they prove  
The people's heart makes glory's love;  
When, chasing, shall the brave be seen,  
The dust that dims their noble sheen!

Pois'd, tir'd of war, i' th' midmost sky,  
Intent her eagle's plume is drest:  
O, crown the beak with Gaul's proud  
crest,

And he shall launch the bolts on high.  
Then France, forgetful of her woes,  
Shall bless him free and in repose;  
And, chasing, shall the brave be seen,  
The dust that dims their noble sheen!

Wandering no more in Victory's car,  
He then shall best uphold the laws,—  
By Loire's fair bank who won applause;  
—A citizen, each son of war,—  
Alone these flags our grief may hide,  
Then o'er the frontier wave their pride;  
And, chasing, shall the brave be seen,  
The dust that dims their noble sheen!

But there beneath my rusty arms  
A moment courts they wonted scope;  
Unfurl my flag,—thou dearest hope,—  
Dry each big tear, quell our alarms,  
And heaven shall hear the soldier's pray'r,  
Thy former joy who weeps to share;  
And, chasing, shall the brave be seen,  
The dust that dims thy noble sheen!

These lines display with much force their author's particular strength: the enthusiasm of his nationality, the freedom of his imagination, and the vigor with which he has embodied them in verse,—a great usurpation in the literature of his country,—have deservedly established him in great popularity. Familiarity in phrases is with difficulty surmountable in French poetry; and perhaps the greatest deduction from De Berenger's merit, is the frequency with which he becomes low in thought. The allusion to Napoleon, in the preceding ode, as *le coq des Gaulois*, is an instance of the vulgarity to which he is betrayed; in some of his love-songs, he is at times not only indelicate, but repulsive.

Except in the two volumes which occasioned his imprisonment, De Berenger has not appeared in print: even those volumes have been formally  
sup-

suppressed, and are not now easily to be had. Yet his muse has not been idle; indeed she is too vivacious, too truly French in character, for any such honourable repose; and many a verse of his has since been encored in the fashionable saloons of Paris, and, by an applauded circulation, confirmed the lady's previous fame. Wit, however, is one of her vanities, and she has remembered not to halloo before out of the wood. If the first publication enabled his tasteless enemies to make the author an inhabitant of St. Pelagie, it is very probable his later lucubrations would obtain a repetition of the hospitable favour. From among others we have heard, we copy one ode, which, in our opinion, sufficiently evinces that the free spirit of De Berenger's muse, if not incorrigible, is as yet at least untamed; her flight is still as high as ever. The words are adapted to the popular waltz, "*C'est l'amour, l'amour,*" ('Tis love, 'tis love.)

Chers enfans, dansez, dansez,  
 Votre age  
 Echappe à l'orage ;  
 Par l'espoir gaiement bercés  
 Dansez, chantez, et dansez.  
 A l'ombre des vastes charmillés  
 Fuyant l'école et les leçons,  
 Petits garçons, petites filles,  
 Vous voulez danser aux chansons.  
 En vain ce pauvre monde  
 Craint de nouveaux malheurs,  
 En vain la foudre gronde,  
 Couronnez vous de fleurs.  
 L'éclair sillonne le nuage  
 Mais il n'a pas frappé vos yeux ;  
 L'oiseau se tait dans la feuillage,  
 Rien n'interrompt vos chants joyeux.  
 J'en crois votre allégresse,  
 Qui bientôt d'un ciel pur  
 Vos yeux brillant d'ivresse  
 Reflechiront l'azûr.  
 Vos pères ont eu bien des peines  
 Comme eux ne soyez point trahis ;  
 D'une main ils brisaient leurs chaînes,  
 De l'autre ils vengeaient leur pays.  
 De leur char de Victoire  
 Tombés sans deshonneur,  
 Ils vous léguaient la gloire—  
 Ce fût tout leur bonheur.  
 Au bruit des lugubres fanfares,  
 Hélas ! vos yeux se sont ouverts ;  
 C'était le clairon des barbares  
 Qui vous annonçait nos revers,  
 Dans le fracas des armes,  
 Sous nos toits en débris,—  
 Vous mêliez à nos larmes  
 Votre premier souris.

Vous triompherez des tempêtes,  
 Où notre courage expira,  
 C'est en éclatant sur nos têtes  
 Que la foudre vous éclaira.  
 Si le Dieu qui vous aime,  
 Crut devoir nous punir,  
 Pour vous sa main resème,  
 Les champs de l'avenir.

Enfans, l'orage qui redouble  
 Du sort presage le courroux ;  
 Le sort ne vous cause aucune trouble,  
 Mais à mon age on craint ses coups.  
 S'il faut que je succombe,  
 En chantant nos revers ;  
 Déposez sur ma tombe  
 Des couronnes de fleurs.  
 Chers enfans, dansez, dansez,  
 Votre age  
 Echappe à l'orage ;  
 Par l'espoir gaiement bercés  
 Dansez, chantez, dansez.

*Translation.*

Hail ! dearest infants, dance, still dance,  
 Your happy years  
 No tempest fears ;  
 Yet fondly nurs'd in hope's gay trance,  
 Dance on, and still sing, and still dance.  
 To the shade of the old broad tree,  
 Escap'd from dull task and all care,  
 Wild boy, and light girl, instant flee,  
 Winding after the blithesome air.  
 In vain our poor world dreads  
 Its fate of dangerous hours ;  
 In vain Heaven's darkness spreads,—  
 Ye twine your wreaths of flowers.

Yon wild lights quiver o'er the cloud,  
 But they strike not the joy-lit eyes,  
 Each silent bird where thick leaves shroud,  
 And earth and heaven the sport defies.  
 Unmeet that ye should mourn !  
 Heaven soon shall beam all bright,  
 While on in transport borne  
 Those eyes shall catch new light.

Your sires have long had many pains,—  
 Like them ne'er may ye be betray'd !  
 Their one hand dash'd their chains,  
 Our country's weal their other staid.  
 From the car of Victory  
 They have fallen without shame ;  
 All they leave ye—Glory  
 Their joy, their wealth but fame.

The clang of sorrowful alarms  
 Broke first to fix your free eye-ball ;  
 While the rude tramp of barb'rous arms  
 Proclaim'd, alas ! the patriot fall.  
 In that strife, and with fears,—  
 Without home, and thro' guile,—  
 It broke on our big tears  
 The light of your first smile.

Yet o'er the storm triumphant led,  
 That our best bravery overthrew ;  
 The flash that levels this low head,  
 Shall brighten high the steep for you.  
 And



And if our god of love  
Has doom'd a time to pain;  
Already kind, above  
He gen'rous moulds your gain.

And lo! the doubling tempest spreads,  
And distant tells the ire of fate,  
Yet the quick stroke mine old age dreads,  
Ye meet all fearless and elate.  
Nay,—bear it my last doom,  
E'en as I sing our woes;  
But strew your bard's lone tomb  
With flowers that love repose.  
Then, dearest infants, dance, still dance,  
Your happy years  
No tempest fears,  
Yet fondly nurs'd in hope's gay trance,  
Dance on, and still sing, and still dance.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AT page 485 of your fifty-fifth volume, your correspondent Philodikaosunes comes forward as the advocate of the letter N, whom, or which, he considers in danger of being unjustly dismissed from the word *contemporary*, which is by many persons spelled *cotemporary*.

His argument is borrowed from Bentley, who observes, that the Latins never use *co* for *con* except before a vowel. This may be a law of Latin grammar, but it is not a law of English grammar; for we always write *copartner*, not *compartner*; *cosecant*, not *consecant*; and Bailey and Johnson record the word in question *cotemporary*.

There are three classes of formative syllables in English: 1. Some which will unite only with words of Saxon origin, as the affix *th* used in forming *truth*, *breadth*, *length*, *width*, &c. 2. Some which will unite only with words of Latin origin, as the prefix *in* privative, used in forming *insane*, *insensible*, *innumerable*, *impossible*, &c. And 3. Some which will unite with Latin or Saxon words indifferently, as the prefix *un* and the affix *ness*, used in forming *unapt*, *unattempted*, *unsound*, *untrue*, *loveliness*, *goodness*, *pleasingness*, *odoriferousness*. This last class of syllables, having become truly English, can unite with any root already pre-existing in our own language.

Now I contend that *co* is a formative syllable of this class; and that we can say *co-helper* for *coadjutor*, *coheir*, *coheirress*, *cohabitation*, *co rival* for *corival*, which would be the Latin form; *coparcenary*, *co-sine*, *copartnership*, and even *co-sleeper* for *bedmate*.

If this be allowed, as the word *tem-*

*porary* pre-exists in English, it must be legitimate to form from it the word *co-temporary*, and so from *temporaneous* and *to temporize* the analogous words *cotemporaneous* and *to cotemporize*. Thus the lawyers say rightly, *co-tenants at will*, and never *contentants at will*. Domestic analogy is a legal die for coining words.

In some cases the Latin spelling would occasion equivocation: thus *co-missioner* would signify a fellow-missionary, and *commissioner* one included in a warrant of authority.

I shall not contend that to employ the *n* is always a solecism, but merely apologize for its occasional omission

EN PASSANT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The MIRACLES of HOHENLOE.

IT is lamentable to read of the miracles of Prince Hohenloe, and grievous to find that such blasphemies on nature, reason, and God, should find believers. Yet implicit faith in miracles, and powers operating miraculously, has disgraced human nature in all ages; and, although generally disavowed, is as prevalent now as at any former period.

In these new miracles, all that can be alleged against this princely empiric, is the circumstance that he pretends to act *where he is not*. Yet, is not this the very fundamental principle of the doctrine of attraction, as taught in all our universities, in all our books of science, and believed by all the *soi-disant* learned of the present age?

D      O A . . . . C . . . . B O      E

If the body A is so affected by the presence of the body B, and B by A, as that they meet in C,—then this affection is ascribed to their mutual attraction, or to a principle of power inherent in all bodies. It is then assumed as undoubted that such principle exists, and it is even described as an essential property of all matter. Nature is thus tortured to render its phenomena subservient to this principle; and, whenever bodies, in spite of it, do not fall together, then other still more silly hypotheses are raised, to show that its action in those cases is counteracted; and, if exceptions exist again to these secondary hypotheses, then other hypotheses are invented to remove these difficulties, till the whole of nature is caricatured. We will instance

instance the case of the sun and planets. If no attraction exist in the sun, then nature does not require that monstrous hypothesis about a projectile force and the hurling of the planets into space; nor, to confirm perpetuity on these chimeras, is it necessary, as is asserted, that all space should be a vacuum! Such absurdities are the consequence of an original absurdity; yet the philosophical sophists of the day affect to say that it is indifferent whether an absurdity be the basis of knowledge or not. All who do not believe it an absurdity, are however qualified by faith to become disciples of Hohenloe, and they must abandon their philosophy if they presume to decry this German charlatan.

If the body A attract or affect the body B, and B attract or affect A, so that they meet in C, then A must be supposed to push B from the part E, *where A is not*; and B must be supposed to push A from the part D, *where B is not*. For, when A moves towards C, the force which moves it must be in the direction of the line of motion; and, as B is said to be the cause of A moving towards C, so B must be acting in the parts at D, *where it is not*. So also, when B moves towards C by a force in the direction B C, the force said to exist in A, as the attracting or moving body, must proceed from the part E, *where A is not*. Both inferences are manifestly absurd, — grossly and ludicrously absurd; yet such are the doctrines taught in the lectures of every university, in every volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society, and in every authoritative modern book on natural philosophy and chemistry.\*

The doctrine *that bodies act where they are not*, is in truth the very basis

\* Of course it is not denied that A and B may have the appearance of affecting one another; but such affection, whenever it appears, is owing to no inherent properties of their own, but to the action of the gaseous and invisible fluids in which they are situated, or to some action of other bodies near them, the cause of which, if honestly and carefully studied, might be easily explained. But, if it be assumed that they attract one another, and a central force is ascribed to the larger, we then get into a new and erroneous train of reasoning, and build up a false system of philosophy. Thus the sun may act on the planets, and its force may be inversely as the square of the distance; but, if it is not

of all the modern explications of nature. It was promulgated in the dark ages, is the foundation of the entire system of Newton, and woe to him who should dare to deny or controvert it! He must either burn like Bruno, suppress like Copernicus, be imprisoned for life like Galileo, or be deprived of his social rank and obliged to *recant* like Lawrence. It is on this very principle that it is pretended the sun attracts or pushes the planets from their opposite sides, that the earth pushes the moon on its opposite side, that the moon pushes up the waters from the bottom of the sea, that atoms push each other in pretended chemical affinities; and yet the teachers of such doctrines deny the same principle when it is claimed and acted on by Prince Hohenloe!

Why should not this prince act where he is not, as well as A act from the parts E on B, or B in the parts D on A? According to the modern philosophers, it is not necessary that B should be at D, or A at E; why, then, should it be necessary that Prince Hohenloe should be present with his patients? It is not pretended that he might not be able to cure them, if he were actually present; but if A act on B from the parts E, and push it from E towards C, then, by parity of reasoning, believers in this last miracle are bound to believe in the miracles of Prince Hohenloe; at least not to justify their incredulity by his absence, and they will not affect to deny, that if present he might work cures like other medical practitioners.

In point of fact, it is heresy to say that miracles have ceased; for so convinced were the heads of the Anglican Church, a few years ago, of the palpable absurdities, humanly considered,

of

an attractive converging force, the doctrines of projectile force and of the vacuum in space become chimeras, and the Newtonian explication of the planetary orbits is erroneous. Action and re-action through the gas filling space is the sufficient cause of the law and the orbits; and, if the sufficient and palpable cause, then miracles, and chimeras, and hypotheses, are wholly unnecessary. In simplifying nature, we best prove our homage to the Creator, whose works require none of the sophistications and complicated machinery invented by man to cover his ignorance. Truth is the shortest and only certain road to knowledge.



of the doctrine of attraction, and of *universal gravitation*, (founded on it,) that they prevailed upon the late Professor Vince to write and publish a formal *demonstration*, that attraction is a constant standing miracle, and altogether miraculous wherever it appears; and his *luminous tract* on this subject may still be bought of any of the booksellers to the university of Cambridge. In the better days of the *Edinburgh Review*, it was ably answered by Playfair; but, as the *Review* lost many admirers owing to its honesty on this occasion, its conductor has since become more wary in the exertion of that quality.

If Professor Vince were now alive, I have no doubt that he would in like manner, and with equal conviction and ability, demonstrate the cures of the German prince to be in no other manner accounted for than as miracles; and then Hohenloism would rank with the miraculous and superstitious philosophy of the age. Science in power and authority will not, however, suffer for want of supple Vincés; and there are Jacobs to parrot for the *Quarterly Review*, and other sycophants for the *Edinburgh*, who, excited by the alarm felt by the *craft* of the schools, will not permit Hohenloism to be decried while profit is to be made of the very same principles in the chairs of philosophy.

In plain truth, lamentable though it be, and piqued as the parties will be at the association, the doctrine of attraction and Hohenloism are exactly analogous in fundamental principles. Their flagrant errors are sustained by similar confederacies and imposing machinery, in proud societies and ancient universities on the one hand, and in a proud hierarchy and ancient establishments on the other; and, though each party is flattered by all the credulity and superstition in society, yet both are laughed at by every person who troubles himself to think, and who possesses the smallest share of independance and

#### COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IT seems to be my fate to differ in opinion from Mr. Bartley (*July Magazine*): I can assure him, however, that with me such circumstance is not the slightest indication of disre-

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spect. On the contrary, there are many men, with whom I am compelled to differ on matters of fair controversy, whom I, nevertheless, hold in the highest degree of respect.

I must acknowledge, I have no very exalted opinion, so far as I am able to understand it, of our modern *Martinet* and ultra system of political economy. It appears to me, in its grammatical structure, much to resemble that of the philosophy of Kant, the full-blown superstructure of which so completely overshadows, that it conceals the slender foundation. A seeker after truth, in either of them, will find himself so embarrassed and entangled in the outworks, that his wearied and confused intellect will scarcely be able to arrive at the *penetrable*, the *sanctum sanctorum*, of his object. There is yet a true and legitimate system to be formed of political economy,—a fair and equitable adjustment of the rights of things, as of the rights of man; and which, in conjunction, will lead to a just and proper regimen of the rights both of men and things. This, however, I regret to say, I cannot discover in the lucubrations of our modern teachers, who have refined away nearly all the common sense of Decker, Quesnai, and Smith.

With respect to the laws against usury, like their kindred navigation laws, and those against monopoly and forestalling, all such are emanations from the wisdom of former and less enlightened times, when it was supposed that both men and things could be no otherwise safely governed than by arbitrary specific regulations and restrictions; and when the human will was retained in swaddling clothes, and at nurse. So attached were these legislators to their functions of legal control, that they would, if possible, have subjected the very elements, and have confined the winds themselves in an *Æolian bag*. The philosophy of restriction, that is, the point at which the legitimate species ends, and oppression, inutility, and folly, begin, had not been revealed; or, if revealed, could be comprehended but by few. It was destined to be the glory of another age to unfold the sublime truth, that not one shackle beyond the well-proven and obvious necessity, should be imposed on the human will,—that law and government, if nominally the masters, ought to be essentially



tially the servants, of the human race; and that the unlimited freedom of the human mind is the high road to every thing true, every thing useful, every thing moral. There was yet an esoteric, an undiscovered, signification in the noble and pithy old adage—*Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurrit.*

The advocates for restraining and regulating the use of money, like our early economists, religious or political, see but one side of the question. Do they imagine that regulation and restraint will augment the general *quantum* (the object) of either money or bread? They indeed see, or seem to see, an immediate advantage in enacting a low price, without being aware that nature laughs to scorn their imbecile acts; that weight and measure, abundance and scarcity, must in time be conquerors, in spite of all the parchment and wax enactments, and *le roi le veult*, of all the legislatures on earth. In vain did the law restrict the rate of interest to five per cent. during the scarcity of money; in the aggregate, at that period, as it must in all others, the price or rate was regulated by the demand at market; and individuals were, in the ultimate, proportionally affected, notwithstanding the plausible but deceptive appearance of temporary advantage. No concomitant circumstance better illustrates the case than the following, and that universally. A man dealing on credit, although sound at bottom, shall be tardy in his payments. His creditor, on perceiving this, either openly raises his price, or takes certain other steps, dictated by the usual craft of trade, tending to the same effect; which, far more commonly, exacts the payment of ten, rather than of the Act of Parliament five per cent. for the loan of money implied in the extended credit. As to the ancient and customary modes of evading the statute, they are too common and well known to demand particular recital. In the mean time, has the old musty law, or plenty of money at market, occasioned the present reduction of interest? Surely then a new act, for the reduction of interest to "two and a half or three per cent." must be a mere interloper in our hot-bed of legislation. It would, indeed, be an easy mode of "adjustment," and not savouring so highly as a certain other mode of Dr. Warburton's domi-

cil, though about on a par as to real effect.

Serjeant Onslow's hitherto unsuccessful exertions, do great honour to his economical principles and his patriotism; but his patience must be put to the test, as it will, no doubt, take further time to scour off the rust of ancient prejudice. In all considerable changes, inconveniences of some weight must be expected. We must comply with the nature of things, or remain eternally stationary. The money-market being thrown open, capital would be attracted to the loan business, and competition would keep the rate of interest as low as the *universal interest* would admit; and that would inevitably be as low, and in all probability lower, than under the ancient restriction. It is sincerely and patriotically to be wished, that not only the usury-laws, but that every similar restraint on the freedom of commerce, and men's minds and exertions,—those sickly fancies, arbitrary caprices, and maggots of monster-breeding brains, may be gradually, but with the least possible delay, erased from our cumbrous and overlaiden statute-book. Indeed a parchment bonfire at Smithfield, enlivened by the frying and hissing of the seals, and the huzzas of a people relieved from such a burden, would be a far more pleasant, patriotic, and national, show, than certain bonfires we have seen.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

AN EVENING'S WALK *near BATH* in AUTUMN; or a CONTEMPLATION on MEN and THINGS.

IT was one of those evenings when nature may be said to be on the wane,—enough of vegetation remained to remind the spectator of those gay and festive days when the busy labourer toils over the field strewn with the luxuriant crop, or smiling with myriads of enamelled flowers; but man had scarce resumed his winter habits and occupations: an evening indeed when,—although, as Thompson expresses it, The bright Virgin gives the beauteous days, And Libra weighs in equal scales the year,—the "attemper'd" sun, and the deep tint of the foliage mellowed by a hundred variegated hues, proclaimed that winter would soon trench upon the golden days of autumn. Tempted by the serenity of the weather, and feel in



ing more than ordinary propensity to meditation and solitude, when twilight began to close its shades around the various objects of nature which had recently shone in the mild radiance of a clear autumnal day, I left the social board, and strolled abroad into the fields which skirted the village at the extremity of which was situated the house of my friend.

The summer had been unusually fine and dry, and the season, in consequence, exhibited a more advanced appearance than generally characterizes it at the commencement of this period. The forest and the brake, painted with the exquisite colouring of nature, held forth their unnumbered tints and hues, proclaiming to the spectator that their gay and motley dress was only an ephemeral costume, preparatory to those ravages which the silent but steady hand of winter was soon to make upon them. The fall of leaf had already, in some districts, commenced among the minor shrubs and saplings which diversified the plain; and while the poplar and willow, half stripped of their verdure, associated the forlorn majesty and "latest glooms" of "dread winter" with the fading honours of "sober autumn;" the oak and the sycamore, monarchs of the field, extended their umbrageous shadows, scarcely as yet impaired by declining suns and innovating frosts. The elements were now hushed to serenity; and nature, lately agitated by equinoxial blasts, which had swept over the field and the moor its desolating storms, now reigned in that calm and repose which is wont to awaken the latent energies of thought, and bid them flow with spontaneity of utterance.

I turned my footsteps towards the coppice which formed a boundary to the small domains of my friend's possessions, and, having reached it, stood in pensive, though pleasing, musing, surveying the tall forms of the beech, the plane, the chesnut, and the oak, as, swelling with ample volume against the blue ether of the darkening sky, they lorded the ascendancy over the minor tenants of the grove. Nature, fast fading around me, dimly reflected her objects through a veiled medium; and the increased chilliness of the atmosphere proclaimed that the sun, after having for a time performed the functions of invigoration in the countries on this side our tropic, was gone

to visit and to perform the like office of resuscitation on lands of the southern hemisphere of our globe.

An unusual light presently brightened in the east; and the moon, with surpassing splendor and majesty, and crimsoned with that ruddy and meteor-like aspect which she is wont to assume when near the full, emerged from the bosom of the horizon, and, glowing like some vast furnace through the trees, illumined the surrounding heavens with a fiery circlet, and shed over terrestrial objects a deep tinge of renovated animation.

Inspired by the rising beauty of the scene, I continued my walk, and passed over various meadows; and at length found myself about a mile from home, on a sequestered spot, where during the summer I had frequently adjourned to enjoy, in my moments of retirement, the pleasures of a book heightened by the beauty of landscape. Sheltered by the overhanging beeches, and finding a spot well covered with dried grass and fallen leaves, I here remained stationary, and stood for some moments regarding the scenery which rose before me. The hum of the distant village, rendered not less distinct by the approach of nightfall, still broke on the listening ear; the faint sounds of revelry, partly absorbed by the hollow gale, disturbed at intervals the growing stillness; while the solitary bark of the house-dog, from the neighbouring farms, diversified the surrounding silence, if not with the melody of the summer choristers, yet with the power of contrast, which was not lost on the meditative breast.

The moon now beamed from the eastern sky, and poured a full flood of mild but refulgent glory upon all the objects within my circle of vision. A thin haziness or exhalation, rising from the earth, obscured the distance, and mantled the surface of the ground with a fleecy veil, indicative of the advanced season. Before me, and at the foot of the declivity on which I was standing, the Avon rolled its deep and tranquil waters; its sluggish wave, reflected by the light of the moon, scarce gave motion to the fallen leaf, or disturbed with its hoarse murmurs the tranquillity of the hour. The soft pellucid light shot from the cerulean of the heavens slumbered upon the stream, from whence it reflected in its turn to the mirror of the soul its mild radiance,



ance, and imparted a diffusive feeling of benevolence, whilst it opened a meditative train of thought.

This, I exclaimed, is the retreat where, during the intensity of summer heats, I was wont to repair when nature was in her gayest costume, and her most sportive colours, to while away the lazy hours. When the illusions which are wont to steal over the mind, while perusing a poet of high descriptive powers, energy of expression, and bright exuberances of thought, are enjoyed in some sequestered scenery, they are assuredly much heightened by these rural accompaniments. When meadows clothed with the verdure and luxuriance of spring checquer his path,—when a river, whose margin, crowned with pendant willows, affords cool pasturage and shade to the recumbent cattle, glides at the distance of a few paces, soothing with its deep murmurs,—when a forest of trees, of majestic size and foliage, shade the upland landscape,—the pleasurable emotions which assail the spectator from without, assist and strengthen the intellectual associations of his mind. A cast of thought and train of imagery is more easily generated by these stimulants; and the lucubator revolves, with invigorated feelings, upon the various walks by which mankind aspire to fame and to distinction. If in unison with his subject, he will often ruminate upon the innumerable springs and motives which prevail in the human breast, and incite it to action. He sees that, while one man courts pleasure in all its forms and varieties, and seeks an eminence in this respect, another woos danger, and even death, for the sake of certain immunities and privileges, “seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon’s mouth.” Some are engrossed daily and nightly in the concerns and anxieties of business, in amassing wealth, and aiming at the honours that accompany it; whilst others, the slaves of an inveterate habit, or a groveling taste, follow some sordid occupation from the mere satisfaction of its drudgery. He sees that in literature and science men embark in its various walks and departments, and each individual often discerns, in that branch to which he has applied himself, an exclusive interest and importance. While one buries himself in the smoke of the laboratory, another is no less emulous of discovering some

occult principle in geometry or metaphysics; one invokes all the fires of his breast in the strains of poetry, another devotes all the powers of his mind to ascertain and illustrate a portion of the past records of mankind. The fine arts have always been proverbial for their impassioned votaries; he sees genius unfolding its resources, and the most indefatigable industry employed in attaining renown, and raising the character of their profession.

Whilst ruminating on topics such as these,—on the various ends which agitate society, and the various fates which mark the lives of men of genius, in whatever pursuit engaged, through the indiscriminate favour or neglect and ingratitude of mankind, the noon-tide, I recollected, of a summer’s day was wont to glide imperceptibly away, until accident or the lateness of the hour roused me to the claims of other engagements and other duties.

How changed is now, I resumed, the appearance of things! what innovating ravages has the lapse of scarcely more than three months wrought in the economy and aspect of vegetable nature! The rude attacks of storms, aided by the withering influences of excessive drought, had swept with desolating hand the forest and the plain, and showed that nature, capricious and inconstant in our island, only adorns with munificent hand her numerous offspring, in order again ingloriously to strip them, and shroud her fairest creations with naked sterility. I at present (thus I pursued the course of my meditations, as I fixed my eyes on the nut-brown foliage of the hazel, and the sickly hue of the willow,) inhale an atmosphere, and am arrested by objects, which indicate full surely the rapid approach of winter. In other latitudes, and in other hemispheres, vegetable nature in all her realms is brightening under the effects of a more vertical sun; and their inhabitants, already emancipated from the tedium and dreariness of an atmosphere almost continually obscured by mists and fogs, hail the approach of that season which is to mature all the treasures of the plain. The constant mutation and roll of the seasons may be traced in imagination over earth’s surface; like (for example,) as some black impending cloud overshadows an enamelled field,—first blending its dusky margin with the gay and dimpling sun-shine which

had



had previously played on its surface, and then shutting it under a more total eclipse.

While nature is in her wane throughout the countries on this side the tropic of Cancer, the southern parts of our globe are again resuming their verdure, teeming with that animation which remained for a time suspended, and gradually approximating to a state of maturity.

How wisely and how munificently is the obliquity of the ecliptic, or, in other words, the inclination of the axes of the poles to the plane of the earth's orbit, ordained and appointed by an omniscient and all-providing Being. And doubtless the other planets of our system have an equal provision in the economy of their structure and appointment, for varying and diffusing the influences of the sun on their superficies. Venus and Saturn, from observations, have not only been found to have a rotatory motion on their own axis, but also that the axes of their poles were, like our earth, inclined to the axis of their orbit; and the Moon is also somewhat inclined, although, as it appears to us, not sufficiently so to have much effect on her seasons.

Thus to the myriads who inhabit these orbs, (as facts sufficiently strong have been ascertained for building a more than well-founded presumption, that these realms, appointed and regulated by the same laws, and characterized by appearances so nearly approximating those of our own planet, are destined to precisely the same purposes,) an alternation and more general diffusion of the solar rays is also experienced. On this alternation it is evident depends the culture of one-half of the regions which cover their surface. The beings which receive life and vigour, and enjoy the blessings which attend this alternation of light and heat, are thus the perpetual recipients of heaven's most benign blessings of a physical kind; and, in the case of Jupiter, whose axes are most inclined, the process of vegetable production is carried forwards in a degree exceeding ours, although doubtless shorn of its strength in the immediate neighbourhood of the poles.

This could not by any possibility have happened, either with them or our earth, were the axes of their poles perpendicular to the axes of their orbit. The sun would be vertical in

places of the same longitude and latitude throughout the year; one unvarying line would always mark his course in the heavens, and every spot on our globe of the most trifling latitude experience its rays obliquely. The lands under one perpetual equator would be scorched with unintermittent and intolerable heat, and the soils of a no very high latitude be bound in perpetual ice.

It may possibly be urged by some philosophic investigator, that nature always accommodates the exigency and feelings of her sons to the circumstances of their situation: but, if this be admitted, it is certain, on the other hand, that the earth, thus appointed in its physical economy, would be incomparably more unfitted for the process of production and maturation; as certain spots in its centre, continually exposed to perpendicular rays of the sun, would be nothing but one wide waste of arid sands; while lands far below the arctic and antarctic circles would at once suffer under the perpetual privation of its light and heat. As it is now ordained, many of these excessive inconveniences are considerably lessened, if not wholly removed. The centre of the earth is not scorched to that degree as to render it unfit for animal or vegetable life; and one-third of the temperate, including the torrid and frigid zones, is not enveloped in total darkness and perpetual winter. Climates are not only graduated in every degree of latitude, but pleasantly relieved; the prodigious fertility engendered between the tropics is modified by the recurrence of partial winter; the temperate zones, although for a great part of the year desolated by frosts and wintry storms, have yet their salubrious gales and their genial varieties of atmosphere and production,—while soils that lie between the sixtieth and eightieth degrees of latitude have their partial sunshine, and their vicissitude of season.

Dreary, however, and uncomfortable, we are apt to imagine, must be the condition of those who inhabit these higher latitudes, almost perpetually exposed to every physical privation. But here, wisely ordained by heaven, we find that man, possessing sympathies and propensities which generate local attachments, and indeed form a high place in the code of social virtue, is generally found to give a fond, and even an enthusiastic, preference



ference to the soil which has nurtured and matured him; a preference which would otherwise rather be regulated by the relative proportion of abstract good to be found in each. The hardy Norwegian, whose bleak and barren mountains scarcely afford nourishment for the pine, the birch, and the yew; the frozen Greenlander, who for three months in the year is deprived of the light of heaven, and for the space of six months is buried in one unvarying mass of snow; the phlegmatic Hollander, immersed in fogs, and mists, and exhalations; the Ethiopian, the Caffre, or the inhabitant of Guinea, each appreciate the peculiarities, the comforts, or the phenomena, of their own climate, to the prejudice of all others. The swarthy negro, toiling under the heats of a tropical sun; the Italian, under serene skies, inhaling a balmy and equable atmosphere; the Highlander and the Dutchman, a great portion of their time shrouded in mists and fogs; and the Laplander, inhabiting regions which, speaking generally, are the most dreary that can be imagined,—although respectively differing so essentially in their allotments of physical blessings, may however all of them be taken as illustrations of the thesis, that man is a creature of local attachments and sympathies; that he clings to his native soil; and that, under every deteriorating and unpropitious circumstance, he feels his own peculiar endearments, which probably in their character are unknown to his brethren of other latitudes. Ask the Swiss, shut up within his native vallies, and enjoying all the physical blessings, in his delicious retreats, which poets have feigned of an earthly Paradise, he will class, and perhaps with some justice, his native home among the fairest in the universe, and, of all others, the most capable of inspiring happiness and content. But ask the question of a Greenlander, existing between the seventieth and eightieth degree of north latitude, whose frozen soil is one perpetual privation of physical blessings,—whose circumstances in the abstract are the very reverse of the former,—and he also will cling to the atmosphere and the soil which gave him birth, and reply that he has local endearments in the occupations and amusements of his leisure around his social hearths, while snows and intense frost have spread one common desolation throughout his native

bourne, which he prizes beyond those which foreign climes can offer.

Upon these points, however, Bolingbroke, it is worthy of remark, entertained a somewhat different opinion. In his "*Reflections upon Exile*," he has endeavoured, with all the aid of his powerful eloquence, to demonstrate the fallacy of the idea, that men have, in truth, any prejudice in favour of the country which gave them birth. He has enforced this opinion by various arguments, which bespeak no unsound philosophy; among which we find somewhat like the following. "Wherever we may be placed (thus flows the tenor of his speculations), we shall find creatures of the same figure, endowed with the same faculties, and born under the same laws of nature. We shall see the same virtues and vices flowing from the same general principles, but varied in a thousand different and contrary modes, according to that infinite variety of laws and customs, which is established for the same universal end—the preservation of society. We shall feel the same revolution, and the same sun and moon will guide the course of our year. The same azure vault, bespangled with stars, will be every where spread over our heads: there is no part of the world from whence we may not admire those planets which roll like ours in different orbits round the same central sun; from whence we may not discover an object still more stupendous,—that army of fixed stars hung up in the immense space of the universe; innumerable suns, whose beams enlighten and cherish the unknown worlds which roll around them; and, whilst I am ravished by such contemplations as these,—whilst my soul is thus raised up to heaven,—it imports me little what ground I tread upon."

Passages such as these, contain doubtless, in theory, much philosophical force and propriety; and, if addressed to a being wholly engrossed by the speculations of science, and divested of moral sentiments, might be unexceptional. But it must be recollected, on the other hand, that St. John wished to furnish himself with arguments drawn from philosophy for bearing his own exile; and it seems pretty certain, that the hypothesis which he labours here to establish, is by no means consonant to all past and present experience. In ancient history, the discontent and the grief of Marcellus,



lus, Marius, and Themistocles, may be thought to have arisen from other sources than the privation of that fame and those honours in the gift of their countrymen; and those who in modern days have been driven to foreign shores, have always cherished fond recollections of their own soil. In spite of the admonitions or the arguments of a science, which in its view soars above the prejudices of our nature, these sympathies, rooted within us, gain strength with years, and often predominate over every other consideration.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I MOST sincerely regret that I have lately occupied so considerable a portion of your useful pages; but, trusting to your love of practical science, I once more, and I hope for the last time on the subject in question, venture on your indulgence by a few observations in answer to the kind suggestions of J. S. H. at page 33 of your number for August, whose friendly hints I should consider it as ingratitude absolutely to neglect; however, for the above reason, I hope J. S. H. will excuse my brevity. Fig. 1, page 33, is a more portable form of the instrument; but, in the present case, I do not perceive that it would on that account be more "convenient." After all, when prepared for use, it puts on nearly the same shape as the one originally constructed by me. Fig. 2 is most decidedly of an elegant shape; and, were it practicable, ought to be preferred for beauty of design to any other perhaps which could be adopted. When I invented my first instrument, many plans and forms of the outward figure were under trial and consideration; and, in this way, an ingenious artizan whom I employed, wasted a great deal of time, labour, and materials, to little purpose, for theories are too often found incompatible with actual experience. Fig. 2 requires to be fashioned on a solid block or model; and this implies, that it must be composed of a great number of slips of thin fir, which consequently require numerous joinings with glue or other cement. I say thin fir, because no other species of wood will succeed so well in propagating the vibratory impulse of sound. Now I beg to assure J. S. H. from the result of actual experiment in

this way, that the requisite exposure of the apparatus to atmospheric effects, would speedily unglue the joinings of this outward case of the instrument; and, if not, the action of the solar beams, dry winds, &c. would literally warp the machine to pieces.

Much time and application to the subject induced me to think that the form I have suggested, (many having been tried,) though not the most elegant, as J. S. H. has shown, is at least the most effective: however, I do not hint that I consider it above improvement. I will merely remark, that it is my opinion, if your correspondent could see the *musicus ventusorum* neatly constructed, he would not think it an inelegant instrument. The proposition to place the float-wheels within-side the outward machine, was tried in the course of the experiments I have alluded to, and I am very sorry it did not answer equal to their external situation. J. S. H.'s remark at the conclusion of his third paragraph,—“thus the wheel will stand still,” is perfectly just. You, sir, I believe, are in possession of the remedy. A sketch with some observations having been forwarded during the month of July, I presume they came to hand too late for the current number, though I doubt not you will do me the favour to insert them hereafter.

The defect alluded to by J. S. H. actually occurred when the *musicus ventusorum* was constructing; and, the drawings being made separately, one of them was unfortunately mislaid, and not sent or incorporated with the original description.

The propagation and improvement of practical science must give pleasure to every impartial and rational mind; J. S. H. will therefore accept my unfeigned thanks for his friendly suggestions, which I hope he will not conclude, from any of the foregoing observations, that I undervalue.

W. H. WEEKES.

Sandwich, August 2, 1823.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I LIVE in a principal street in the north-west part of London, and, happening lately to have had a couple of young country friends married from my house, soon after the return of the bridegroom and bride from the church, (where they had been saluted by, and had paid, a gang of idle fellows called *ringers*,)

ringers,) one of another gang of similar persons, who had assembled before my door, knocked at the same, and sent in a printed card, which is enclosed. This card might perhaps afford amusement to some of your readers, might serve to record a disgraceful custom now existing in the British metropolis, and it may, perhaps, if it be made public, tend towards abolishing this custom: on which accounts, I request the favour that you will, when occasion serves, give it a place in your useful and entertaining pages; it is as follows:—

*His Majesty's Royal Peal of Marrow-Bones and Cleavers of the County of Middlesex, instituted 1714.*

Honored Sir,—With permission, we, the *Marrow Bones and Cleavers*, pay our usual and customary respects, in wishing, sir, you and your amiable lady joy of your happy marriage; hoping, sir, to receive a token of your goodness,—it being customary on these happy occasions.

Sir,—We being in waiting your goodness, and are all ready to perform, if required.—Book and medal in presence to show.

It was intimated, through the servant, by the man who left this card, that, unless their *customary fee* was sent out, they should begin, and continue their *rough music* before the house, as would also the *drummers*, with whom they were connected, he said, and who were in attendance near at hand. My young friends, to whom this card and message were delivered, not wishing to be the cause of a disturbance in the street, had, before I knew it, sent out several shillings to these vagabonds; who, on enquiry, I have since been told, almost daily, and often at several places in the same day, make similar exactions on newly-married persons.

Conceiving, sir, this practice to be an illegal one, would it not be a proper act of the police magistrates of the adjoining districts, to direct a party of their officers to be in attendance, near the doors of any houses from whence they could learn that weddings were taking place, in order to apprehend, and bring before them, the card, “book and medal,” bearers, of this and any similar gangs; to whom, I think, the salutary exercise of the *tread-mill* would be most applicable; as also to as many of their rough-music performers as should

not instantly disperse, when their leaders were taken into custody.

St. Pancras;

LONDINENSIS.

Aug. 4, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a LADY, during a recent TRIP to FRANCE.

**TUESDAY**, July 16, 1822.—Left London at eight in the morning by Mathews's Safety-coach; arrived at Brighton at five in the afternoon.

Wednesday, 17th.—Went to the Custom-house, to have the passports and trunks examined. Left Brighton by the Swift steam-packet at half-past ten in the morning. Our voyage was very pleasant till five o'clock, when a part of one of the wheels of the steam-engine broke; all on-board were panic-struck: for three hours and a half we were detained in a state of dreadful anxiety. It was about mid-way: we had been out of sight of land about three hours. There were about fifty persons on-board.—Hot dinner provided at four; of which most partook. Our friend, Madame —, had a bad accident in getting out of the packet,—her foot was crushed between the small boat and the packet; a severe contusion, but fortunately no bone was broken. I suffered much from sickness, as did many others who went below: the captain desired a mattress to be brought on deck for me, and, as soon as I laid myself down, the sickness went off; it was the only way I could get relief. We did not arrive off Dieppe till half-past two in the morning: a fishing-boat came out to pilot us into harbour; French sailors on-board, singing a Hymn to the Virgin. Sounded the depth, and found we could not get in. Cast anchor, and made up our minds to remain on-board all night; some few went on shore in the fishing-boat: we, with others, then went below, into the captain's cabin, which we were unwilling to do before, as there was no accommodation but on the floor.

Thursday, 18th.—The tide would not allow of our going into harbour from the packet: at half-past six we left the packet in a fishing-boat, and arrived at the Hotel de l'Europe at half-past seven; took breakfast, walked about the town and the market: saw the church,—nothing remarkable in it, pictures very indifferent; it is, however, a fine building. Dieppe is a very



very clean town, and much business and cheerfulness reigns throughout; many shops of ivory-turnery, beautifully executed; the price of a carving of a pair of card-players a hundred franks. We were much amused by the dress of its inhabitants,—the high Norman cap, short petticoats, cushions in the hair behind, very long waists, blue stockings, wooden shoes, and red handkerchiefs, long ear-rings, and large gold crosses. Went to the Custom-house to have our trunks examined, and passports changed. Hired a barouche to take us to Rouen. Left Dieppe at one; dined at a village called Tôtes; walked out and chatted with the villagers, who were seated in parties, at work outside their doors. Miss N— purchased a Norman cap. The roads most excellent; delightful fertile country; no hedges, apple-trees at the side of the road all the way. Arrived at Rouen at half-past ten in the evening: Hôtel Vatel, 70, Rue des Carmes, kept by Dusailly;—took coffee, and then retired to bed. As we approached Rouen we passed through Halle and Bouville, famous for cotton-manufactories, some English in particular, some of the Eatons of Manchester; most beautiful country places. The caparison of the horses amused us much, the collars are very large and heavy; and have the appearance of wings; rope traces. Dieppe is 12 leagues from Rouen.

Friday, 19th.—Took a fiacre to see the Church of St. Ouen, a fine old building; viewed the Musée des Peintures. Maclon is a magnificent church, every stone being carved; it was founded A. D. 990, by Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, brother of Richard, II. Duke of Normandy, not finished till 1062; 410 feet in length, 83 in breadth; length of cross-aisles 164 feet, height of the spire 395 feet; there are seven entrances, and 130 windows. It contains the bodies of John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, Henry, brother of Richard the First, and the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion, and many other illustrious personages. Crossed over in our fiacre the beautiful bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide, and opens for the passage of large vessels, contrived by Nichal Bourgeois, an Augustine Friar. In the Marché des Innocens, or Square aux Vaux, there is a fine statue of Joan d'Arc, named the Maid of Orleans. Walked about

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the town while Mr. S— attempted the summit of St. Catharine's Hill, from which there is a beautiful view of the surrounding country. Dined at the Table d'Hôte: the company were twenty-two in number, all French, excepting one Welch gentleman and ourselves; we partook of a most excellent dinner, consisting of a great variety of dishes, at four franks a-head, not including wine. Mr. S. and Miss N. went to the theatre to see Mme. Mars perform in Moliere's play of the *Tartuffe*. The afterpiece was the *Marriage Secret*; they paid five franks each,—three and a half is the usual price in the boxes. Took our places in the Diligence,—the Bureau des Diligences is the remains of a very fine chapel and convent, now in ruins.

Saturday, 20th.—Left Rouen at half-past five; sat in the centre coach; a French gentleman and his son made our party in that part of the Diligence,—a very agreeable and intelligent man. The French Diligence consists of three carriages, the cabriolet or calache in front, holding three persons, the centre containing six, and the rotund, four; the conductor at top, and one with him: it is drawn by six horses, three abreast, driven by one postilion seated on the near shaft-horse, dressed in a cocked hat, hair powdered and tied, thick short queue, short blue jacket with red collar, and pair of jack boots, so heavy that I could with difficulty lift them. Some stages we had only five horses; two, and three in front. They use a long whip, which they crack in famous style when they enter a town; the horses are all strong, stout, long-tailed cart-horses, but they trot at a good pace; their stages or posts are much shorter than ours.—We went the lower road; the country and views are beyond description beautiful, the roads are excellent, the carriage easy, horses good, and the conductor respectable and obliging. The cabriolet is the best from which to see the country, it is the same price, and is always taken some days before. Passed through a pretty village called Pont de Ladche, crossed the Seine, breakfasted at a town called Louvier, famous for its broad-cloth manufactory,—the best in France is made here. Gallian is a pretty village. Vermont:—Rosny here is the country residence of the Duchess of Berry; the park and gardens are beautiful; she had just entered the gate as



we passed, I saw her and suite walking towards the house. We dined at Mantes la Jolie, (remarkable for a fine stone bridge over the Seine, with 39 arches,) at the Table d'Hôte; a most excellent dinner. There is a little hill in the jurisdiction of this city that produces the best wine in France. Passed through Poissy, and St. Germain, famous as the residence of kings and the aqueduct which raised the water for the gardens to an amazing height. Formerly the court was held there; King James II. of England held a court there. The entrance to Paris is most beautiful; in the Champs Elysées we rode in the cabriolet, and were delighted with the prospect; passed the beautiful Barrière de Neuilly, across the Place Louis XV. Place Vendôme, Boulevard Italienne, and through the best parts of Paris;—arrived at half-past five in the evening at Paris, highly pleased with our journey from Rouen in every respect. Madame P. met us, we took a fiacre to the Hotel de Londres, Rue de l'Echequer, No. 70, Quartier Poissonniere; some of the servants English;—took coffee, and retired to bed.

Sunday, 21st.—It rained all day, the only day it rained all the time we were in France,—did not go out,—a little fatigued with our journey; dined at the Table d'Hôte; English fare, a little Frenchified; seventeen sat down to dinner, all speaking English. The Hotel was Maurice's, and now is kept by a French woman, named Mari.

Monday, 22nd.—Walked to the Louvre (it was shut) and through the gardens of the Tuilleries, and called at the Hotel de France. Dined at the Table d'Hôte. Evening: called at Hotel de France with Madame P. she returned with Madame S. we walked with Mr. S. in the Palais Royal; the fountains were playing; looked in at the Theatre des Aveugles, where you enter without paying, and to the Caffée de la Paix likewise, only required to take tea, coffee, or some refreshment; there is rope-dancing, &c. like our minor theatres; it is an elegant building, up two pair of stairs, and was intended for an opera-house. We then went to the Café Mille Colonnes.

Tuesday, 23d.—Mr. S. and Miss N. went to Pere la Chaise, and to see the model of the elephant. Walked in the evening with Miss N. Madame C. B. and her daughter called.

Wednesday, 24th.—Walked to the Palais Royale and the gardens of the Tuilleries. Dr. T. Mrs. D. and Madame C. B. called. Went to the Caffée de la Paix.

Thursday, 25th.—Went with Mr. and Mrs. B. to see the Pantheon, or new church of St. Genevieve; the building of this majestic temple was commenced by Louis XV, fulfilling a vow he made during his illness at Metz. He laid the first stone, Sept. 3, 1764; the vaults were, during the Revolution, intended for the marshals and generals and men of learning; Voltaire and Rousseau are there, as well as several of Bonaparte's Marshals. There is a remarkably strong echo; the columns are very beautiful; the chapiters highly finished; bas-relief figures reckoned very fine; went to the top,—fine view of Paris, it being quite clear from smoke. This magnificent edifice but badly represents St. Genevieve, an humble girl who took care of sheep; the patroness of Paris was a shepherdess. The old church of St. Genevieve, curious from its antiquity; there are two very fine large shells containing the holy water, given by Louis XVIII. There is a fine stone staircase, cut out of one stone, and a finely-carved pulpit of wood, executed by a Flemish artist. Saw the Courts of Justice, and the Library of Records, which is very extensive and kept in the greatest order; we were shewn the trials of Joan of Arc, of Ravallac, and several others; the coat of Damian, and the skull of Ravallac. From the Palace of Justice we overlooked the Conciergerie; saw the cell of Lavalette. In our walk passed the Temple, saw the window of the room in which Marie Antoinette was confined. Passed through the Marché des Innocens, in the centre of which is a superb fountain, exceeding any made by Bonaparte; on the angles are four lions, modelled at Rome from those of the fountain Termini; from each there is a *jet d'eau* it is dedicated to the nymphs of fountains. In this market the fish-women had, before the revolution, the privilege, on the birth of an heir of France, or of a marriage, or great victory, and on new-year's day, to pay their respects to the Queen and Princes; they were then served with a good dinner at Versailles, and one of the principal gentlemen officers of the palace was charged to do the honors



honors of the table. These ladies obtained the enjoyment of their ancient privilege on the entrance of Louis XVIII. of Monsieur Comte d'Artois, &c. Passed the monument erected to commemorate Bonaparte's victories, Marengo, Lodi, &c. there is a fine bas-relief eagle on the base, the only one now left in France. Went to the Royal Manufactory of the Gobeline Tapestry: it was a private day; several very fine pieces from the history of Henry IV. saw the people at work: the picture they are copying is placed behind them, and traced on oil paper, and placed before them on the white worsted threads on which they are at work; they work with coloured threads; the colours are very fine; they were copying from a beautiful picture by Gerard; a large piece (such as we saw) will take five, and sometimes nine, years to finish; they were about one of St. Genevieve for the Pantheon. Some of our party had a bottle of good wine outside the Barriere d'Italie, for seven-pence halfpenny: being outside, it pays no duty; the Custom-house officers search all waggons and carriages, &c. as they enter. The Gobeline tapestry takes its name from a "Teinturier," named Gille-Goblin, from Rheims, who had built his workshops in this place. Found Madame P. on our return. Dined at the Table d'Hôte.

Friday, 26th.—Miss N. and I walked to Pere la Chaise, a most beautiful burial-ground: each tomb is decorated with some device, chaplets and plantations, in some the miniature of the deceased is sunk in the tombstone; it is situated on a mount, outside the Barriere d'Italie, and commands a delightful view of Paris: there is an ancient monument of Abelard and Heloise, and very fine one of a Russian princess. One day in the year the widows walk in procession to weep over the tombs of their deceased husbands. Some have little grottos, and flowers, &c. that the deceased most delighted in; on the whole it is reckoned a very beautiful spot. Passed the beautiful Fountain of St. Martin, eight lions, jets of water from each. Dr. T. Mrs. D. Miss H. and Madame C. B. called. Madame C. B. recommended Hotel du Danube, Rue Richemause. After dinner we rode there, and agreed to take up our abode there.

Saturday, 27th.—The Boulevards of

Paris surround the city; they are the ancient ramparts of Paris. The Faubourgs are the streets leading from the Barriers down to the Boulevards. Called to shop with Madame S. walked to the Hotel du Danube, and through the gardens of the Tuilleries. Left the Hotel de Londres for the Hotel du Danube.

Sunday, 28th.—Heard mass at the church of St. Roch: at the end of the church there is a very fine statue of our Saviour on the cross, placed in a recess; the light at one part of the day falls only on the head, and has the effect of glory; a monument lately put there of Corneille, a bas-relief bust only; he was buried there, and was born at Rouen. Mrs. D. came; she went with us and Mr. S. to the gardens of Bonjou; looked in at the gardens of Mars and Flora, saw the Bourgeois dancing. Mrs. D. and Mr. S. went down the Russian mountains.

Monday, 29th.—Walked to the Palais Royal, left my Letters of Introduction, and walked in the Tuilleries gardens.

Tuesday, 30th.—Went to the garden of plants: it consists of a garden of exotics, a collection of animals in separate situations, with a hut and small range of ground; there is a fine collection of bears, a fine buffalo, two lions and lionesses, one lion has a dog in the den with him. The Museum of Natural History is far superior to the British Museum; the things are beautifully arranged and in high preservation, (there are two public days in the week,) the cases are filled and extremely clear; there is an hippopotamus, two elephants, two cameleopards, a rhinoceros, a whale, and a very fine collection of butterflies. Saw the church of St. Sulpice: there is a subterranean church; at the end of the church is a statue of the Virgin and Child, enclosed, with the effect of the light managed as at St. Roch. While I was out, Dr. C. called to take me to see the private collection of the Duchess of Berry's pictures. Miss H. Madame P. and the Marquis de S. called. Went to the Luxembourg Palace, the Gallery of Paintings closed the day before; the gardens are extensive and beautiful, and laid out very similar to those of the Tuilleries. The Chamber of Peers hold their sittings in this Palace.

(To be continued.)

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PARTICULARS of a METHOD that has been used in EUROPE for EMBALMING BODIES; by BARON LARREY.

**I**F the subject, whose body is to be embalmed, died of a chronical disorder, with marasma; if the viscera are found to be clear of purulent matters; if no symptoms of putrefaction have appeared, and the body be intact, or whole and sound, as to the exterior, the entrails may be retained in their respective cavities, with an exception of the brain, which must always be extracted;—in a case of this description, the first part of the process is to wash the whole body with clean fresh water, then to inject into the larger intestines clysters of the same liquid; the diluted matters which cannot be extracted by reason of their weight, and the pressure exercised on the lower belly, may be absorbed by the syringe. Matters contained in the stomach may be absorbed by the same means. An œsophagian probe might be adapted to the siphon of the syringe, and introduced into the last mentioned viscera by the mouth, or by an aperture made in the œsophagus, on the left side of the neck; the stomach and the intestines are afterwards filled with a bituminous matter infusion, the apertures are closed up, and the next part of the process is the injection of the vascular system. To effect this, a lamboidal part is detached from the interior on the left side of the breast, opposite the *crosse* of the aorta; one or two of the cartilages that cover it is cut; in the interior of this artery, a siphon with a cock or spout is placed, by the aid of which, a fine infusion, coloured red, is infused to fill the capillary vessels of the whole membranous system. Immediately after this, and by the same means, a second infusion of a more common sort is injected, to fill the arteries and their ramifications, and a third for the veins, which must be by one of the crurals. The corpse is then left to get cool, and to let the matter of the injections get fixed.

To empty the skull, a large trepan (*couronne de trepan*) is applied to the angle of union of the sagittal suture with the occipital suture, after making a longitudinal incision in the skin without touching the hair, which must be preserved, as also the hair of the other parts of the body. When this

aperture is made, the adherent parts and foldings of the dura mater are broken, with a long and narrow scalpel of two edges; the lamboidal parts of this membrane are plucked off with a blunt hook, and the whole mass of the brains and their hinder part is extruded by the same instrument. After this, injections are made of cold water, to dissolve speedily the cerebral substance; the edges or borders of the division of the teguments are then closed up with a few seams of suture.

If the subject be fat and corpulent, more or less, and if his death was occasioned by some putrid or malignant disorder, and in a hot climate or season, it will be impossible to preserve the entrails from putrefaction; in this case, they must be extracted by a semilunar incision in the right flank, about the region of the loins. First the intestines, then the stomach, liver, milt, then the reins and kidney, are to be brought away; the diaphragm must be cut circularly, then the mediastinum, also the trachean artery and the œsophagus, where they enter the breast; the lungs also, and heart, should be removed, but without impairing this last organ, which must be prepared separate, and carefully preserved. These two cavities must be washed with a sponge; and a certain quantity of superoxygenated muriate of mercury, reduced to powder, must be applied to the fleshy parts of their sides and interior. They should afterwards be stuffed with horse-hair, washed, and dried; the forms of the lower belly to be reinstated or replaced, and the two edges of the incision to be fixed by a strong suture. Lastly, the body, thus prepared is to be plunged in a sufficient quantity of a solution of superoxygenated muriate of mercury, as strong as it can be procured. In this liquor it must remain imbued about ninety or a hundred days. When it is well saturated with this solution, it must be placed on a hurdle, and exposed gradually to the action of culinary heat, in a dry and airy place. On getting dry, the natural forms and features of the face to be reinstated and adjusted, as also the limbs; two eyes of enamel may be placed for the extruded globes of the eye, and, if necessary, a colour resembling the natural may be added to the hair. A lightly-coloured varnish may then be



be laid over the entire body, to give an air of freshness and animation to the skin; after which, the corpse may be placed under a glass for public inspection, or inclosed in a coffin. The above process will ensure its conservation for thousands of years, should it be requisite, thus to perpetuate the images of illustrious warriors, great statesmen, or philosophers.

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For the *Monthly Magazine*.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXIII.

*Edinburgh Review*, No. 76.

THE first article of this Number of the *Edinburgh Review* relates to the *New Censorship of the Press*, assumed by Lord Eldon. It is a long piece of special pleading, which would have been excellent if delivered in support of an injunction before his lordship; but it is here perfectly useless: for we believe there is scarcely another man in the kingdom for whom the argument is not a work of supererogation. The new system is equally inimical to every party, and to every creed. The censorship of the press now resides, for all practical purposes, in the breast of the Lord Chancellor; and it is only when no one will buy it, that a book can escape his power. The opinion of the Lord Chancellor is not that of an inferior tribunal: from his fiat there is no appeal; it is the law of the land. All this might be well, were the present incumbent immortal; for we might then entrust our religion to his orthodoxy, and our philosophy to his wisdom: but the sovereign possibly may, and death certainly will, remove him from his seat of power; and who can foretell whether his successor shall be a wise man, or a fool? The Chancellor of to-day objects to the Unitarian doctrine of the materiality of the soul, apparently promulgated in the Lectures of Mr. Lawrence; he of to-morrow may feel equally shocked at the luxuriant description of the Mahometan heaven, which is promised to the faithful, in the Orations of Mr. Irving.—It has been generally supposed, that the article before us was written by Mr. Brougham; but we do not believe it, because we cannot conceive it to be likely that the following paragraph could have escaped his pen:—"Injus-

tice unfortunately is still injustice, though clothed in sentimental language; and only bows him out of the room, instead of kicking him down stairs. We have always felt it as a clap-trap for a gallery of pirates, who of course encore it, though with a vehemence short of what is showered down on the less complimentary judgments of Lord Eldon. But (for ourselves,) we see no reason for congratulating the friends of public honour, or public morals, in the fact, that Hone or Benbow is enriched with the spoils of Moore or Byron. Fame is very good as garnish, but something more immediate is required. The literary thief knows he cannot be indicted: himself a pauper, he laughs at the damages of an action."—It is well known that Benbow was convicted of having pirated a work of Mr. Moore's; but we would ask this anonymous stabber of reputations, if ever a similar conviction has been found against Mr. Hone? Nevertheless, Mr. Hone is here branded as a "literary thief;" and the reviewer must be aware that, whether his assertion be true or false, he is a libeller; and, if it be not true, he is a calumniator.

The second article is an account of Sir William Gell's *Journey in the Morea*. The shameless trick of the publisher in advertising as the present state of the Greeks what was written nineteen years ago, is properly exposed; and we wish it were the only bookselling trick of which the public have reason to complain. Excepting a few vulgarisms, such as "diddled by the English gentlemen," "a dawdling guide," &c. the article is spiritedly written. It has nothing, however, of the sober character of a serious review. It is a skirmishing attack of partisan warfare,—more careful to discover the weak points of the camp than to reconnoitre the strength of the enemy. What is the real character of the Greeks, and whether or not they be worthy of freedom, are metaphysical questions which cannot be answered. A nation is a being of whom we know little, and to whom, as a whole, we can seldom ascribe a definite character. It is composed of individuals, and in every nation of Europe there are to be found virtue and talents that would do honour to any age or country. But, looking at the whole mass, we fall continually into error. It is from the mass

mass that were raised, at no very distant interval, the army that defended republican France, and that which now fights for the despot of Spain.

The Edinburgh Review is confessedly a work of Whig politics, and, in many cases, the supporter of party views. We have often found that its discussions were directed to particular, rather than to general, objects; and that a motion in Parliament often followed, as if it had been the necessary consequence of the *unanswerable* reasonings of an article in the Review. The ridiculous introduction of the *Builder's Guide*, in the last Number, is an instance in point: it preceded the motion for a repeal of the "duty on stones carried coastwise," and must give additional value to the stone-quarries of Mr. Stewart, of Dunearn. In the present Number a sheet is devoted to a detail of the advantages of Capt. Manby's *Apparatus for Wrecks*. The additional grants to the captain and his friend Mr. Wheatley, recommended by the late Select Committee of the House of Commons, will, we dare say, be found too poor a remuneration for their services,—services which, for our part, we feel no wish to depreciate.

We are next favoured with thirty pages of strictures on the *Periodical Press*, written by a veteran in that walk of literature,—one who is a regular contributor to almost all the publications which he has deigned to praise. From a critic so situated, it would have been vain to have expected an unbiassed award: but the fault lay with Mr. Jeffrey, and not with Mr. Hazlitt. When this gentleman was picked out and paid to characterize the periodical press, it was not to be expected that he should *censure* either his *own* labours, or those of his friends; and he must have been more than man could he have *praised* those publications the editors of which are known to be his political and personal enemies, and who have invariably ridiculed and condemned all his literary productions. The bias of the bowl was, therefore, natural; and it was necessary that it should have rolled as it has done. Had Mr. Jeffrey done us the honour to employ the writer of these remarks, the criticism would have been different. The Monthly Magazine would then have taken a more distinguished stand; and, being

neither *Opium-eaters*, nor adepts in *Table Talk*, we might have assigned to *some others* a lower niche in the temple of Fame. Not having heard of him for some time past, we might have possibly forgotten that Coleridge was still an inhabitant of this sublunary world; and, never having had any direct quarrel with Mr. Gifford, we should not have revived the horrible accusation, that he was the murderer of Keats!

The account of the management of the British Museum, which forms the fifth article, seems to be another of those subjects that are the preludes to parliamentary discussion; and, if *half* of what is here stated be true, it is high time to enter upon the investigation. The whole of the animal and vegetable departments of natural history are said to be in a state of rapid decay, approaching to total ruin. Of the 19,275 articles, connected with animal life, which belonged to Sir Hans Sloane's collection, we are assured that little or nothing remains. "The insects alone amounted to upwards of 4500 specimens. Of these not *one* remains entire; but the scattered ruins may be found, with the piled-up cabinets, in a corner of one of the subterranean passages."—"The ornithological department of Sloane's Museum contained 1172 articles. This was augmented seven years ago by the purchase of an extensive collection of birds, and by a prodigious number of presents, it is said, both from foreigners and natives; amongst which the magnificent collection of birds, formed by Sir Joseph Banks during his voyages, stood pre-eminent."—"Of these various collections, we are informed, by those who have taken much pains to investigate the subject, that there are now but 322 specimens left!"—"The fate of Sir Joseph Banks's collection appears almost incredible, yet not the less true. Will it easily be believed, that this noble collection has disappeared from the Museum!" The purchases made two or three years ago, which included several rare and splendid humming-birds, that cost three and four guineas a-piece, are said to be "swarming with insects;" and the writer adds, "that except *moths*, *ptini*, and *dermestides*, busily employed amid the splendors of exotic plumage, or roaming through the fur of animals, we do not know that a single



gle insect is visible to the public, of all that have been deposited in the British Museum." The destruction of quadrupeds is, it seems, equally complete. "Sloane's Museum contained 1886 specimens of *Mammalia*; but, except what may be preserved in bottles, or falling to pieces in the vaults, all Sloane's quadrupeds have been annihilated." Of his immense herbarium of 334 volumes, only 50 or 60 now remain; and these are the prey of worms. All this, and much more, is asserted; and the trustees are called upon *by name*, as gentlemen, as men of science, and as Englishmen, to consider the *responsibility* under which they lie. The parliamentary grants, and other resources of the Museum, are stated as amounting to about 10,000*l.* a-year.

William Rae Wilson's *Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land* is the subject of the next article, and appears to us to be very fairly criticised. The ridiculous fanaticism of the author is treated rather with kindness than contempt; and, altogether, it is written in a style very different from what is usually to be found in the Edinburgh Review.

Two French works (*A Geology of Scotland*, by M. Boué, and *Travels in Scotland and the Hebrides*, by M. Necker de Saussure,) enable the writer of the seventh article to amuse himself with twenty-four pages of ridicule and hypercriticism. According to the reviewer, those authors are the veriest book-makers that ever employed paste and scissors. All their geological information is stolen from Dr. Macculloch and other writers; and yet, it would seem, they are invariably in the wrong. Not having seen the works in question, we will not pretend to say how far the criticism is just, and what parts of it are captious; but we suspect there is much of the latter. The imaginary science of geology, with its unutterable terminology, has produced as much bitterness of controversy as if the eternal happiness of mankind hung upon its theories. The party-spirit of the reviewer is obviously strong; and Professor Jameson receives his share of the unsparing ridicule. In the botanical part, M. de Saussure is accused of having made *two* errors. He has spoken of the *Erica vagans* as a native of Scotland, and the *Betula nana*, or dwarf-birch, as growing in Arran. Much foolish

wit is expended on the latter mistake, and probably without foundation. "The dwarf birch (says the reviewer,) is one of the rarest Scotch plants, growing only in the remote mountains of Athol, and in one or two *equally insulated spots*." We would ask the critic on what authority he has made this assertion? Lightfoot, who was no careless observer, says, "It has been found also in the Lowlands,—in *Clydesdale*,"—in the very neighbourhood of Arran. And why not in the Isle of Arran itself, if the critic be not well assured of the contrary? Is not Arran (an island) an *equally insulated spot*?

A pamphlet, entitled *Observations relative to Infant Schools*, by Dr. Thomas Pole, comes next under consideration, and serves to introduce an essay on early moral education. The principle laid down is, that moral education ought to begin before the child is eighteen months old. But the poor have neither leisure nor information to attend to the tempers of their children; and therefore infant-schools are proposed, in which the child may be admitted throughout the day for a small fee; thus giving the mother more time for labour, and superseding the use of dame's schools, where such children are usually taught their A B C. An infant school on this plan has been established in Westminster, and another in Spitalfields. Dr. Pole (who is a Quaker,) gives an account of the origin of these establishments, and gives the credit of the plan to Emmanuel de Fellenberg and Robert Owen. These gentlemen have succeeded in thus separating the infants from their mothers during the day; and, if they chose, they might take them away altogether; for both mother and child are dependant on the establishment for the means of existence. It seems, however, that in Westminster a considerable prejudice prevails in favour of dame's schools: the mother preferring to send her infant to an old woman of whom she knows something, (and who already has the care of the children of her neighbours,) to the giving it in charge to a man of whom she knows nothing, to run about in a large yard, with 2 or 300 others,—the children of strangers. This to us is not wonderful. The article, altogether, is very prosingly written; and in such English as might be expected from a well-meaning old lady, who has

has qualifications sufficient for being the mistress of a *dame school*. Societies must exist, because man is a gregarious animal; but they are virtuous and happy in the inverse ratio of their size. Great schools, like great cities, are great evils; because they defy minute superintendence.

The account of *Highways and Byways, or Tales by the Roadside*, is a very excellent review of a very interesting volume. It is written in the good old style (which seldom appears in the Edinburgh), and gives us a sufficient quantity of extract to enable us to judge for ourselves of the nature of the work reviewed. Of the tales, this is not the place to give any abstract; besides, they must already be well known to most of our readers.

The tenth article treats of Carnot's celebrated work *De la Defence des Places Fortes*. We say *celebrated*, because, on the Continent, numerous fortresses are so constructed as to be defended on his plan. In this country we have no fortresses to defend, and consequently all the investigation that our engineers have bestowed on the subject has been matter of mere amusement. Carnot's work was published in 1811, and the experiments made by Sir Howard Douglas, with a view to demonstrate the inefficacy of the system, appeared in 1819. What has induced the Edinburgh Review to take up the subject, at this late period, we are not informed. Carnot has lately paid the debt of nature, having left behind him an imperishable name; but his death appears not to have been known to the reviewer when he wrote his remarks. Our readers will remember, that Carnot's system is that of "vertical fire." When the besiegers have formed the third parallel, horizontal fire has little effect, and therefore M. Carnot proposed their destruction by a shower of bullets, shot from a mortar, so as to fall upon their heads. These bullets were to be a quarter of a pound in weight, and Sir H. Douglas says they would not kill. The reviewer agrees with Sir H. D. on this subject, objecting only to the manner in which he has treated a person of Carnot's acknowledged celebrity. Sir Howard made experiments with four-ounce balls, both of cast and of wrought iron, shot at different degrees of elevation, and found that they made a very trifling indentation in a deal-board, and sunk

in a soft meadow only two or three inches. The inference then is, "that it is not possible to give to a four-ounce ball such a descending force as will inflict a mortal wound on a head of ordinary strength." We say that the experiment has not been fairly tried, and that it ought to have been made upon real human heads. Our skull is not, perhaps, so hard as Sir Howard's, but we should not like to venture it beneath a bullet, descending with a force capable of penetrating three inches into meadow-ground. Besides, we should be afraid lest the engineer, discovering that it was too light, might oblige us with a ball of a greater diameter.

The observations on the *Warehousing System and the Navigation Laws*, give a very good history of the origin and progress of these several commercial regulations, from the reign of Richard II. to the present time; and would make a useful pamphlet, which might be purchased by those who are, or wish to be, conversant in such matters, and should be distributed among the several Members of Parliament, who alone are able to give that relief to the shipping-interest which it appears to require.

The twelfth and last article is on the never-ending subject, the Emperor Napoleon. It professes to speak of Lord Ebrington's *Conversations at Porto-Ferraio*, and the six volumes of the *Life and Conversations of Napoleon*, written by Las Cases. We have repeatedly remarked, that Edinburgh Reviews are often written to serve a *particular purpose*, rather than to give information to the reader; and the present appears to be a glaring instance of that kind. It is throughout an eulogium on Mr. O'Meara's work, and it is obviously with this view alone that we are introduced to that of Las Cases. "The work of Las Cases is of the highest interest." Why?—Because, "like Mr. O'Meara's, it assumes the form of a journal, but is more minute and regular." "Mr. O'Meara's work contained a body of the most interesting and valuable information,—information, the accuracy of which stands unimpeached by any of the attacks lately made against its author; and the work before us yields not in importance and entertainment to that of Mr. O'Meara." So it is in every page,—nothing but O'Meara! "The personal attacks upon its author merit scarcely



scarcely greater regard. He (O'Meara) seems to have been *somewhat imprudent*; and there are several matters requiring explanation in his communications to the governor,—an explanation which he would probably have given in the most authentic form, by an affidavit, in answer to Sir H. Lowe's rule for a criminal information, had not that proceeding been quashed by reason of the extraordinary length of time during which Sir Hudson had suffered the statements against him to pass unnoticed." Now we consider this as a very extraordinary sort of review, and a very improper interference with a question that remains to be settled in a court of

justice. When Mr. O'Meara's work appeared, we were among the first to speak in its praise. The author's political principles were professedly liberal, and we have a deep-rooted prejudice against despotism: but, *liberales* though we be, we are not partizans. Mr. O'Meara has been accused of *political tergiversation* of the worst kind; and his letters, which have been published, are appealed to as *prima-facie* evidence. A true bill has been found before the tribunal of the public: he has *promised* to prove his innocence, and we wait for that proof before we reiterate our praise.

## BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SKETCH of the LIFE of ROBERT MORRIS,\*  
one of the FOUNDERS of the NORTH  
AMERICAN REPUBLIC; by JAMES  
MEASE, M.D. of PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT MORRIS was the son of a respectable merchant of Liverpool, who had for some years been extensively concerned in the American trade; and, while a boy, he was brought by his father to this country, in which it appears he intended to settle. During the time that he was pursuing his education in Philadelphia, he unfortunately lost his father, in consequence of a wound received from the wad of a gun, which was discharged as a compliment by the captain of a ship consigned to him, that had just arrived at Oxford, the place of his residence, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay; and he was thus left an orphan at the age of fifteen years. In conformity with the intentions of his parent, he was bred to commerce, and served a regular apprenticeship in the counting-house of the late Mr. Charles Willing, at that time one of the first merchants of Philadelphia. A year or two after the expiration of the term for which he had engaged himself, he entered into partnership with Mr. Thomas Willing. This connection, which was formed in 1754, continued for the long period of thirty-nine years, not having been dissolved until 1793. Previously to the commencement of the American war, it was, without doubt, more extensively engaged in commerce than any other house in Philadelphia.

Of the events of his youth we know little. The fact just mentioned proves, that, although early deprived of the benefit of parental counsel, he acted with fidelity, and gained the good-will of a discerning and wealthy young friend, the son of his master. The following anecdote will shew his early activity in business, and anxiety to promote the interests of his friend. During the absence of Mr. Willing at his country seat near Frankford, a vessel arrived at Philadelphia, either consigned to him, or that brought letters, giving intelligence of the sudden rise in the price of flour at the port she had left. Mr. Morris instantly engaged all that he could contract for, on account of Mr. Willing, who, on his return to the city next day, had to defend his young friend from the complaints of some merchants, that he had raised the price of flour. An appeal, however, from Mr. Willing to their own probable line of conduct, in case of their having first received the news, silenced their complaints.

Few men in the American colonies were more alive to the gradual encroachment of the British government upon the liberties of the people, and none more ready to remonstrate against them, than Mr. Morris. His signature on the part of his mercantile house to the non-importation agreement, as respected England, which was entered into by the merchants of Philadelphia in the year 1765, while it evinced the consistency of his principles and conduct, at the same time was expressive of a willingness to unite with them in showing their determination to prefer a sacrifice of private interest to the continuance of an inter-

\* Written for the Philadelphia edit. of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, and transmitted to us by the author.

course, which would add to the revenue of the government that oppressed them. The extensive mercantile concerns with England of Mr. Morris's house, and the large importations of her manufactures and colonial produce by it, must have made this sacrifice considerable. His uniform conduct on the subject of the relative connexion between England and the colonies, his high standing in society, and general intelligence, naturally pointed him out as a fit representative of Pennsylvania in the national councils, assembled on the approach of the political storm; and he was accordingly appointed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, in November 1775, one of the delegates to the second congress that met at Philadelphia. A few weeks after he had taken his seat, he was added to the secret committee of that body, which had been formed by a resolve of the preceding congress, and whose duty was "to contract for the importation of arms, ammunition, sulphur, and saltpetre, and to export produce on the public account to pay for the same." He was also appointed a member of the committee for fitting out a naval armament, and specially commissioned to negotiate bills of exchange for congress; to borrow money for the marine committee, and to manage the fiscal concerns of congress upon other occasions. Independently of his enthusiastic zeal in the cause of his country, of his capacity for business, and knowledge of the subjects committed to him, or his talents for managing pecuniary concerns, he was particularly fitted for such services; as the commercial credit he had established among his fellow citizens probably stood higher than that of any other man in the community, and of this he did not hesitate to avail himself whenever the public necessities required such an evidence of his patriotism. These occasions were neither few nor trifling. One of the few remaining prominent men of the revolution, and who filled an important and most confidential station in the department of war, bears testimony that Mr. Morris frequently obtained pecuniary and other supplies, which were most pressing required for the service, on his own responsibility, and apparently upon his own account, when, from the known state of the public treasury, they could not have been procured for the government.

Among several facts in point, the following may be mentioned:

During the rapid march of Cornwallis

through New-Jersey, in pursuit of the American army, Congress, as a measure of security, removed to Baltimore, and requested Mr. Morris to remain as long as possible in Philadelphia, to forward expresses to them from General Washington. The daily expectation of the arrival of the enemy in the city, induced Mr. Morris to remove his family to the country; while he took up his abode with an intimate friend, who had made up his mind to stay in the city at every hazard. At this time, December 1776, he received a letter from General Washington, who then lay with his army at the place now called New-Hope, above Trenton, expressing the utmost anxiety for the supply of specie, to enable him to obtain such intelligence of the movements and precise position and situation of the enemy on the opposite shore, as would authorise him to act offensively. The importance of the occasion induced the general to send the letter by a confidential messenger.\* The case was almost hopeless from the general flight of the citizens: but a trial must be made, and Mr. M. luckily procured the cash as a personal loan, from a member of the Society of Friends, whom he met, when, in the greatest possible anxiety of mind, he was walking about the city, reflecting on the most likely means or person, by which, or from whom it was to be obtained. This prompt and timely compliance with the demand, enabled General Washington to gain the signal victory at Trenton over the savage Hessians; a victory which, exclusively of the benefits derived from its diminishing the numerical force of the enemy by nearly one thousand, was signally important in its influence, by encouraging the patriots, and checking the hopes of the enemies of our cause; and by destroying the impression which the reputed prowess of the conquered foe, and the experience of their ferocity over the unprotected and defenceless, had made upon the people. Upon another occasion, he became responsible for a quantity of lead, which had been most urgently required for the army, and which most providentially arrived at the time when greatly wanted.† At a more advanced stage of the war, when pressing distress in the

\* The messenger was Capt. Howell, afterwards for several years governor of New Jersey.

† See the particulars related by Judge Peters, in *Garden's interesting Anecdotes of the American War*, p. 334. Charleston, S. C. 1822.



army had driven congress and the commander-in-chief almost to desperation, and a part of the troops to mutiny; he supplied the army with four or five thousand barrels of flour, upon his private credit; and, on a promise to that effect, persuaded a member to withdraw an intended motion to sanction a procedure which, although common in Europe, would have had a very injurious effect upon the cause of the country: this was to authorise General Washington to seize all the provisions that could be found within a circle of twenty miles of his camp.\* While U. S. financier, his notes constituted, for large transactions, part of the circulating medium. Many other similar instances occurred of this patriotic interposition of his own personal responsibility for supplies, which could not otherwise have been obtained.

In the first year in which he served as a representative in congress, he signed the memorable parchment containing the Declaration that for ever separated us from England; and thus pledged himself to join heart and hand with the destinies of his country, while some of his colleagues, who possessed less firmness, drew back and retired from the contest. He was thrice successively elected to congress, in 1776, 77, and 78.

The exertion of his talents in the public councils, the use of his credit in procuring supplies at home, of his personal labour as special agent, or congressional committee-man, and of those in his pay, in procuring others from abroad, were not the only means employed by him in aiding the cause in which he had embarked. The free and public expression of his sentiments upon all occasions, in the almost daily and nightly meetings of the zealous; in the interchange of friendly intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and the confident tone of ultimate success which he supported, served to rouse the desponding, to fix the wavering, and confirm the brave. Besides, the extensive commercial and private correspondence which he maintained with England, furnished him with early intelligence of all the public measures resolved on by the British government, the debates in parliament, and with much private information of importance to this country. These letters he read to a few select mercantile friends, who regularly met in the insurance room at the Merchants' Coffee-

house, and through them the intelligence they contained was diffused among the citizens, and thus kept alive the spirit of opposition, made them acquainted with the gradual progress of hostile movements, and convinced them how little was to be expected from the government in respect to the alleviation of the oppression and hardships against which the colonies had for a long time most humbly, earnestly, and eloquently remonstrated. This practice, which began previously to the suspension of the intercourse between the two countries, he continued during the war: and through the medium of friends on the continent, especially in France and Holland, he received for a time the despatches which had formerly come direct from England.

The increasing and clamorous wants of the army, particularly for provisions, and the alarming letter written by the commander-in-chief to congress on the subject, on being communicated to Mr. Morris, induced him to propose to raise an immediate fund to purchase supplies, by the formation of a paper-money bank; and, to establish confidence in it with the public, he also proposed a subscription among the citizens in the form of bonds, obliging them to pay, if it should become necessary, in gold and silver, the amounts annexed to their names, to fulfil the engagements of the bank. Mr. Morris headed the list with a subscription of 10,000*l.*; others followed, to the amount of 300,000*l.* The directors were authorised to borrow money on the credit of the bank, and to grant special notes, bearing interest at six per cent. The credit thus given to the bank effected the object intended, and the institution was continued until the Bank of North America went into operation in the succeeding year.\* It was probably on this occasion that he purchased the four or five thousand barrels of flour above mentioned, on his own credit, for the army, before the funds could be collected to pay for it.†

On the occasion of the important, and, as regarded the fate of the Union, the decisive measure of the attack on Corn-

\* Of ninety-six subscribers who gave their bonds, six only are alive, viz. Charles Thompson, Richard Peters, Thomas Leiper, Wm. Hall, John Donaldson, and John Mease. For the original list, and account of the bank, see the *Pennsylvania Packet* for June 1781.

† Debates on the Bank of North America, p. 47.

\* Debates on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America, p. 47. Philadelphia, 1786.

wallis, the energy, perseverance, and financial talents, of Mr. Morris were eminently conspicuous.

By previous agreement, the French army, under Count Rochambeau, and the French fleet under de Barras, with that expected to arrive under De Grasse from the West-Indies, were to assist the American army in an attack upon New-York, the strong-hold of the British. At that time, the American army lay at Philipsburg on York island, waiting for the fleet under Count de Grasse, who changed the destination of his squadron, and entered the Chesapeake bay. The communication of this occurrence, by one or other of the two first-named commanders, induced an immediate change of measures, and it was determined by General Washington if possible to proceed to the South; but the want of means to move the army, was a serious difficulty; and this consideration, with the disappointment of his long settled plans and arrangements, and in the breach of a positive engagement on the part of De Grasse, produced an agitation in the high-minded and honourable chief, which those who witnessed it "can never forget." Most fortunately Mr. Morris, and Mr. Peters the secretary of war, had arrived the day before, as a committee from congress, to assist the general in his preparations for the attack on New York; and, the embarrassing situation of affairs being laid before them, they gave such consolation and promises of aid, each in his particular department, as to encourage his hopes and calm his mind. The utmost secrecy was enjoined on both, and so faithfully observed, that the first intelligence congress had of the movement of the army, was the march of the troops, on the third of September, through Philadelphia. It was not, however, until it had passed the city fifteen miles, that Mr. M. was relieved from his anxiety respecting his promise to General Washington of a competent pecuniary supply to effect the transportation of the army. His object, for this end, was the loan of the French military chest, and the proposition was made to the French minister Luzerne, who refused in the most positive manner to assent. His persuasive talents succeeded in part with Count Rochambeau; and at Chester, whither Mr. Morris had gone in company with General Washington, it was obtained. It is probable that the joy naturally felt on meeting at that place an express from the Marquis Fayette,

announcing the arrival of Count de Grasse in the Chesapeake, with an assurance from Mr. Morris that our army could not move without funds, hastened the negotiation of this fortunate loan.

In the year 1781, Mr. Morris was appointed by congress "superintendent of finance," an office then for the first time established. This appointment was unanimous. Indeed, it is highly probable, that no other man in the country would have been competent to the task of managing such great concerns as it involved; for none possessed, like himself, the happy expedient of raising supplies, or deservedly enjoyed more of the public confidence. As the establishment of the office of finance, and the appointment of Mr. Morris to fill it, form an epoch in the history of the United States, and in the life of that officer, it merits particular notice.

It is well known that the want of a sufficient quantity of the precious metals in the country, for a circulating medium, and the absolute necessity of some substitute to carry on the war, induced congress, from time to time, to issue paper bills of credit to an immense amount. For a time, the enthusiastic zeal and public spirit of the people induced them to receive these bills as equal to gold and silver; but, as they were not convertible into solid cash at will, and no fund was provided for their redemption, depreciation followed, as a necessary result, and with it the loss of public credit. "In the beginning of the year 1781, the treasury was more than two millions and a half in arrears, and the greater part of the debt was of such a nature, that the payment could not be avoided, nor even delayed: and therefore Dr. Franklin, then our minister in France, was under the necessity of ordering back from Amsterdam moneys which had been sent thither for the purpose of being shipped to America. If he had not taken this step, the bills of exchange drawn by order of congress must have been protested, and a vital stab thereby given to the credit of the government in Europe. At home, the greatest public as well as private distress existed; public credit had gone to wreck, and the enemy built their most sanguine hopes of overcoming us upon this circumstance:"\* and "the treasury was so much in arrears to the servants in the public offices, that many of them could

\* Debates on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America, p. 49.  
not,



not, without payment, perform their duties, but must have gone to gaol for debts they had contracted to enable them to live." To so low an ebb was the public treasury reduced, that some of the members of the board of war declared to Mr. Morris, they had not the means of sending an express to the army.\* The pressing distress for provision among the troops at the time has already been mentioned. The paper bills of credit were sunk so low in value, as to require a burthensome mass of them to pay for an article of clothing. But the face of things was soon changed. One of the first good effects perceived, was the *appreciation*† of the paper money; "this was raised from the low state of six for one, to that of two for one, and it would have been brought nearly if not entirely to par, had not some measures intervened, which, though well meant, were not judicious." The plan he adopted was, "to make all his negotiations by selling bills of exchange for paper money, and afterwards paying it at a smaller rate of depreciation than that by which it was received; and at each successive operation the rate was lowered, by accepting it on the same terms for new bills of exchange, at which it had been previously paid. It was never applied to the purchase of specific supplies, because it had been checked in the progress towards par, and therefore, if it had been paid out in any quantity from the treasury, those who received it would have suffered by the consequent depreciation.

A slight reflection will show the arduous nature of the duties which he undertook to discharge.

In old organized governments, where a regular routine of the department has been long established, and the details, as it were, brought to perfection, by gradual improvement, derived from the experience and talents of successive officers, little difficulty is experienced by the new incumbent in continuing the customary train of operations. Simple honesty, attention to duty, and a careful progress in the path previously pointed out, are all the requisites; but the state of public affairs, and especially in the fiscal department of the United States at the time alluded to, furnished none of these helps. Every thing was in the greatest

confusion; and a new system of accounts was not only required to be devised, but the means of supplying the numerous and pressing wants of the public service to be discovered, and attention paid to those wants. The task would have appalled any common man; but the natural talents of Mr. Morris, together with his experience and habits of despatch, derived from his extensive commercial concerns for a long series of years, and an uncommon readiness, great assiduity and method in business, with decision of character, enabled him to surmount all the difficulties that lay in his way. An inspection of the official statement of his accounts, will at once show the serious nature of the multifarious duties attached to the office, and the pressure of his engagements; but an opportunity of so doing, even if wished for, can be had by few. Some idea may be formed of them, when it is known, that he was required "to examine into the state of the public debts, expenditures, and revenue: to digest and report plans for improving and regulating the finances, and for establishing order and economy in the expenditure of public money." To him was likewise committed the disposition, management, and disbursement, of all the loans received from the government of France, and various private persons in that country and Holland; the sums of money received from the different states; and of the public funds for every possible source of expense for the support of government, civil, military, and naval; the procuring supplies of every description for the army and navy; the entire management and direction of the public ships of war; the payment of all foreign debts; and the correspondence with our ministers at European courts, on subjects of finance. In short, the whole burthen of the money operations of government was laid upon him. No man ever had more numerous concerns committed to his charge, and few to a greater amount; and never did any one more faithfully discharge the various complicated trusts with greater despatch, economy, or credit, than the subject of this sketch. The details of his management of the office of finance may be seen in the volume which he published in the year 1785.\* It is well worth the inspection of every American.

\* Debates on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America, p. 47.

† This word appears to have been coined during the revolution, and used as the opposite of *depreciation*.

\* A Statement of the Accounts of the United States of America during the administration of the superintendant of finance, commencing February 1781, ending November 1784.



The preface,\* in particular, should be read attentively, as he will from it form some idea of the state of public affairs, as to money, at the time; of the difficulties attending the revolutionary struggle on that account, and the means by which our independence was secured, or greatly promoted, and for the enjoyment of which he ought never to cease to be thankful.

The establishment of the Bank of North America forms a prominent item in the administration of Mr. Morris. The knowledge which he had acquired of the principles of banking, and of the advantages resulting to a commercial community from a well-regulated bank of discount and deposit, in enabling merchants to anticipate their funds in cases of exigency, or of occasions offering well-grounded schemes of speculation,† rendered a hint on the subject of the importance of a bank to the government enough; and he accordingly adopted it with warmth. Such an institution had been previously suggested, and, as already said, an attempt at one, although with paper money, but backed by the bonds of responsible men, had been made the preceding year. The greater facilities which one with a specie capital promised, in enabling the government to anticipate its revenue, and to increase the quantity of circulating medium, and promote trade, were forcibly impressed on his mind, and induced him to propose it to congress. In May 1781, he presented his plan, which was approved by that body. Subscriptions were opened shortly after; but, in the following November, when the directors were elected, "not two hundred out of a thousand had been subscribed, and it was some time after the business of the

bank was fairly commenced, before the sum received upon all the subscriptions amounted to 70,000 dollars." Mr. Morris, no doubt, became sensible that such a capital would go but a little way in aiding him in his financial operations for government, and at the same time accommodate the trading part of the community. He therefore subscribed 250,000 dollars of the 300,000 dollars, (which remained of the money received from France,) to the stock of the bank, on the public account: 450,000 dollars had been brought from France, and lodged in the bank, and he "had determined, from the moment of its arrival, to subscribe, on behalf of the United States, for those shares that remained vacant; but such was the amount of the public expenditure, that, notwithstanding the utmost care and caution to keep this money, nearly one half of the sum was exhausted before the institution could be organized."\* It was principally on this fund that the operations of the institution were commenced; and before the last day of March, the public obtained a loan of 300,000 dollars, being the total amount of their then capital. This loan was shortly after increased to 400,000 dollars.† Considerable facilities were also obtained by discounting the notes of individuals, and thereby anticipating the receipts of public money; besides which, the persons who had contracted for furnishing rations to the army were also aided by discounts upon the public credit. And in addition to all this, the credit and confidence which were revived by means of this institution, formed the basis of the system through which the anticipations made within the bounds of the United States had, in July, 1783, exceeded 820,000 dollars. If the sums due (indirectly,) for notes of individuals discounted, be taken into consideration, the total will exceed one million! It may then not only be asserted, but demonstrated, that without the establishment of the national bank, the business of the department of finance could not have been performed."

Besides this great benefit to the public cause, derived from the bank, the state of Pennsylvania, and city of Philadelphia, by loans obtained from it, were greatly accommodated. It enabled the first to provide for the protection of the

\* It commences thus:

"To the Inhabitants of the United States.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS,

"That every servant should render an account of his stewardship, is the evident dictate of common sense. Where the trust is important, the necessity is increased; and, where it is confidential, the duty is enhanced. The master should know what the servant has done. To the citizens of the United States, therefore, the following pages are most humbly submitted."

† Mr. Morris stated, in his speech on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America, that before the American war, he had "laid the foundation of a bank, and established a credit in Europe for the purpose. From the execution of the design, he was prevented only by the revolution." Debates, p. 37.

\* Debates on Bank, p. 43.

† The sum total brought into the public treasury, from the several states, not amounting to 30,000 dollars upon the last day of June.

frontiers,



frontiers, then sorely assailed; and to relieve the officers of the Pennsylvania line from their distress, occasioned by the failure of the internal revenue, which had been mortgaged for payment of interest of certificates granted them for military services. It enabled the merchants to clear the bay, and even the river Delaware, of the hostile cruizers (which destroyed the little commerce that was left, and harassed our internal trade,) by fitting out, among other armed vessels, the ship "Hyder Ally," which, under the command of the late gallant Barney, in four days after she sailed, brought into port the sloop of war General Monk, which the British, with accurate knowledge of all public movements, had fitted out at New-York, with the particular object of capturing her.\* By loans from the bank the city authorities relieved the pressing wants of the capital, which suffered in a variety of ways from the exhausted state of its funds, the necessary consequence of the war. But the support of public credit, the defence of the state and harbour, and relief of the city funds, were not the only results from this happy financial expedient of Mr. Morris. By accommodations to the citizens it promoted internal improvements, gave a spring to trade, and greatly increased the

\* The following statement of the comparative force of the two vessels, was published in a newspaper of the day.

1. The General Monk carried eighteen nine pounders; the Hyder Ally carried only four nines and twelve six pounders.

2. The General Monk carried 130 men; the Hyder Ally only 120 men.

3. The General Monk was completely fitted for sea, and was officered and manned with a crew regularly trained, and perfectly disciplined, by long experience, in the British navy. The Hyder Ally was a letter of marque a few days before the battle. Most of her officers were young men. Her captain brought up in a counting-house, who had become a sea-officer, as many of our farmers, lawyers, and doctors, became generals from necessity and patriotism. The crew was picked up the week before in the streets of Philadelphia; many of them were landsmen, and most of them had never been in action before.

4. The General Monk lost fifty-three men in killed and wounded; the Hyder Ally lost only eleven.

Add to these circumstances, that the victory, under all these disparities, was obtained in twenty-five minutes; and it will appear to be one of the most honourable exploits to the flag of the United States that occurred during the war.

circulating medium by the issue of bills, which, being convertible at will into gold or silver, were universally received as equal thereto, and commanded the most unbounded confidence. Hundreds availed themselves of the security afforded by the vaults of the bank to deposit their cash, which, from the impossibility of investing it, had long been hid from the light; and the constant current of deposits in the course of trade, authorized the directors to increase their business, and the amount of their issues, to a most unprecedented extent. The consequence of this was a speedy and most perceptible change in the state of affairs, both public and private.

In the same year, an additional mark of the confidence reposed in the talents and integrity of Mr. Morris, was evinced by the legislature of Pennsylvania, by their appointment of him as their agent to purchase the supplies demanded of the state for the public service. By the nature of the organization of the general government, the annual necessities of the public funds, provisions and other supplies were apportioned among the several states, and large demands were made upon Pennsylvania in 1781. Mr. Morris was appointed to furnish them, and a particular resolve of congress permitted him to undertake the trust. The supplies were furnished in anticipation, before the money was obtained from the state treasury: and while he thus enabled the state promptly to comply with the demands of congress, he shows, by his account of the transaction, that the plan of his operations was more economical than any other, which, under the state of things at the time, could have been adopted. Those only who are old enough to recollect the state of parties at the time in Pennsylvania, or have made themselves acquainted with them, can duly appreciate the extent of the compliment paid to Mr. Morris by his appointment upon the occasion mentioned. Political feuds, arising in part from a difference of opinion on the subject of the constitution of Pennsylvania of 1776, prevailed to a great extent; and the conduct of the ruling party, who were opposed to any change in that feeble instrument, was on many occasions marked by want of both intelligence and liberality of sentiment. Mr. Morris was considered the head of what they chose to term the aristocratic party; that is, that portion of men of wealth, great public consideration, superior education, and liberal ideas, who ardently

ardently wished a more energetic form of state government than could exist under a single legislature, and numerous executive council; and, could the legislature have dispensed with his services, or had there been any man among the party in power capable of fulfilling the trust, it is probable that he would not have been appointed to it. That man, however, did not exist. The manner in which Mr. Morris executed it, showed how well he merited the confidence of the legislature, and also a skillfulness of management, which none but himself could have effected.\*

In the year 1786, Mr. Morris served as a representative of Philadelphia, in the state legislature. Always ready to lend the aid, either of his talents, time, or purse, when required by the cause of his country, or state, he yielded to the wishes of his fellow-citizens in standing as a candidate, for the express purpose of exerting his influence in favour of the renewal of the charter of the bank of North America, which had been taken away from that institution by the preceding assembly. The ostensible reasons for this unjust measure were ill-grounded fears of the evil effects of the bank on society, (and especially the agricultural interest,) its incompatibility with the safety and welfare of the state; an improbable possibility of undue influence from it on the legislature itself; with other arguments of equal weight and truth. But the real cause must be ascribed to the continuance of the spirit of the same party which had been so violently opposed to Mr. Morris, and the society with which he associated during the whole of the American war. The debates on the occasion, which excited great interest among all classes of society, were accurately taken down, and published in a pamphlet.† Mr. Morris replied to all the arguments of his opponents with a force of reasoning that would have produced conviction in the mind of any man, not previously determined to destroy the bank, if possible, at all hazards. The question, however, was lost by a majority of 13, (28 to 41). The succeeding legislature restored the charter.

The next public service rendered by Mr. Morris to his country, was as a

\* See the Statement of his Finance Accounts, before referred to.

† For this interesting document, we are indebted to Mr. Mathew Carey, as writer and publisher.

member of the convention that formed the federal constitution in the year 1787. He had, as a part of his colleagues, Benjamin Franklin, George Clymer, and James Wilson, with whom he assisted in the councils that led to the memorable and decisive measures of the year 1776; and now with them again united in forming the bond of union, which was to lay the foundation for the future and permanent prosperity of their country. The want of an efficient federal government in conducting the war, had been severely felt by all those at the head of affairs, either in a civil or military capacity, and most particularly by Mr. Morris, while a member of Congress, and afterwards when the financial concerns of the Union were exclusively committed to him; and the necessity of it, "one, which would draw forth and direct the combined efforts of United America," was strongly urged by him, in the conclusion of his masterly preface to the "Statement of his Finance Accounts," already referred to.

The confidence of his fellow-citizens was again shown, in his election as one of the representatives from Philadelphia, in the first Congress that sat at New York after the ratification of the federal compact by the number of states required thereby, to establish it as the grand basis of the law of the land.

It adds not a little to the merit of Mr. Morris, that notwithstanding his numerous engagements as a public and private character, their magnitude, and often perplexing nature, he was enabled to fulfil all the private duties which his high standing in society necessarily imposed upon him. His house was the seat of elegant but unostentatious hospitality, and his domestic affairs were managed with the same admirable order which had so long and so proverbially distinguished his counting-house, the office of the secret committee of congress, and that of finance. An introduction to Mr. Morris was a matter in course with all the strangers in good society, who for half a century visited Philadelphia, either on commercial, public, or private, business; and it is not saying too much to assert, that during a certain period, it greatly depended upon him to do the honours of the city; and certainly no one was more qualified or more willing to support them. Although active in the acquisition of wealth as a merchant, no one more freely parted with his gains for public or private purposes of a meritorious nature,



nature, whether these were to support the credit of the government, to promote objects of humanity, local improvement, the welfare of meritorious individuals in society, or a faithful commercial servant. The instances in which he shone on all these occasions were numerous. Some in reference to the three former particulars have been mentioned, and many acts of disinterested generosity in respect to the last could easily be related. The prime of his life was engaged in discharging the most important civil trusts to his country, that could possibly fall to the lot of any man; and millions passed through his hands as a public officer, without the smallest breath of insinuation against his correctness, or of negligence, amidst "defaulters of unaccounted thousands," or the losses sustained by the reprehensible carelessness of national agents.

From the foregoing short account we have some idea of the nature and magnitude of the services rendered by Robert Morris to the United States. It

may be truly said, that few men acted a more conspicuous or useful part; and, when we recollect that it was by his exertions and talents that the United States were so often relieved from their difficulties at times of great depression and pecuniary distress, an estimate may be formed of the weight of obligations due to him from the people of the present day. Justly, therefore, may an elegant historian of the American war say, "Certainly the Americans owed, and still owe, as much acknowledgment to the financial operations of Robert Morris, as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin, or even the arms of George Washington."\*

After the close of the American war, Mr. Morris was among the first in the States who extensively engaged in the East India and China trade. He died in Philadelphia, in the year 1806, in the 73d year of his age.

\* Botta's Hist. Am. War. vol. iii. p. 343.

## STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXII.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in collecting Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

JAMES I.

"**K**ING James I. (says Clarendon,) was a prince of more learning and knowledge than any other of that age, and really delighted more in books, and the company of learned men; yet, of all wise men living, he was the most delighted and taken with handsome persons and fine clothes."—*Hist. of the Reb. b. 1.*

FOX-HUNTERS.

Though fox-hunters are absolutely void of understanding, yet we have found some of them, like Fielding's Squire Western, who set up for wits. One of these gentlemen answered his sister, who invited him to London to hear Farinelli,—“Sister, I wouldn't give a farthing to hear your Farinelli, and your whole Italian opera: I have here twenty voices, with which I join in chorus, and make them sing; one while in the woods, and another in the

plains; and 'tis the only music I am fond of.”

ETON.

Dr. Watson, after ridiculing too nice an attention to prosody, terms this institution “a noble mart of metre.”

FENELON.

This modest prelate was the only Archbishop of Cambray that declined the pompous reception attendant on the solemn entries of great ecclesiastical dignitaries into their instalments. On such occasions there had been brilliant and expensive *fêtes* at Cambray, from the twelfth century. Fenelon's successor, at his entrance, distributed among the people medals, with his portrait, and the legend, “*Sacerdos et Princeps.*” The history of particular towns is occasionally of use to illustrate facts and dates of general history.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Bishop of Llandaff (Dr. Watson) proposes an equalization of bishoprics, and large church livings or vacancies, as a great benefit to the establishment, in his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This would tend, he thinks, 1. By preventing translations, to render the prelacy more independent in the House of Lords; to render their residence in their respective dioceses more constant, and their habitations more comfortable: while the whole body of the clergy would be then more suitably provided for, in sixty or seventy years, than by waiting for the slow operation of Queen Anne's Bounty, which will not operate in less than 2 or 300: (100,000*l.* per annum has since been granted in aid of this bounty.)

The church has been gradually increasing since the reign of Henry VIII. Bishop Kennet quotes a petition to Queen Elizabeth, sanctioned by Archbishop Whitgift, in the forty-third of her reign, stating, "that of eight thousand eight hundred and odd benefices, there are not six hundred sufficient for learned men."

Dr. Warner, in the Appendix to his "Ecclesiastical History," published in 1757, observes as follows:—"Of the nine thousand and some hundred churches and chapels which we have in England and Wales, 6000—I speak from the last authority—are not above the value of 40*l.* a-year."

Dr. Burn, in his "Ecclesiastical Law," observes, "that the number of small livings capable of augmentation has been certified as follows:—1071 small livings not exceeding 10*l.* a-year; 1467 livings above 10*l.* and not exceeding 20*l.* a-year; 1126 livings above 20*l.* and not exceeding 30*l.* a-year; 1049 livings above 30*l.* and not exceeding 40*l.* a-year; 884 livings above 40*l.* and not exceeding 50*l.* a-year: so that in the whole there are 5597 livings certified under 50*l.* a-year."

Dr. Watson, late Bishop of Llandaff, proposes,—1. Nearly to equalise the bishoprics, as vacancies occur, both in respect to revenue and patronage; 2. To preclude translations; 3. To render the prelacy more independent in the House of Lords; and 4thly. That they might be enabled to keep their residences in good order, by dwelling for life in one place.

He also wishes to appropriate, as they become vacant, one-third of the

income of every deanery, prebend, or canonry, of the churches of Westminster, Windsor, Christ Church, Canterbury, &c., for the same purpose, *mutatis mutandis*, as the first fruits and births were appropriated by the fifth of Queen Anne. Dr. W. maintains, that the whole revenue of the church of England, including dignities and benefices of all kinds, and even the two universities, did not amount, when he wrote, upon the most liberal calculation, to 1,500,000*l.* a-year. "The whole provision for the church is as low as it can be (adds he), unless the state will be contented with a beggarly and illiterate clergy, too mean and contemptible to do any good, either by precept or example, unless it will condescend to have tailors and cobblers its pastors and teachers." He is adverse to pluralities, commendams, &c. and praises the dissenting clergy.

## SOLICITING JUDGES.

"Lindsey (says Clarendon,) was so solicitous in person with all the judges, (in the ship-money cause,) both privately at their chambers, and publicly in the court at Westminster, that he was very generous to them."—*Hist. of Rep.* book iii. p. 182, octavo edition.

## DR. JOHNSON.

On entering Mr. Burke's park at Beaconsfield,—to which he was conducted by the author,—whom he knew in great penury, the ponderous lexicographer, first eyeing the owner, and then the house and grounds, thus exclaimed from the line of the first eclogue of the "Bucolica" of Virgil:—

Non equidem invideo, miror magnus.

## CREBILLON.

When the Muses crowned his long and great success on the stage by opening their sanctuary to him, the Parisian public, who had long desired to see him a member of the Academy, charmed to hear the father of "Electra" and "Rhadamistus" speak the language in it that was worthy of him,\* evidenced their approbation, by the flattering applauses they are accustomed to give at the playhouse. It is remembered how sensibly they were affected to hear him say, "I never dipped my pen in gall,"—a thought that does as much honour to his heart as to his understanding. How happy is

\* M. Crebillon returned his thanks in verse.



is the man that can with justice say this of himself? There are but few of the greatest men that can. Most men of talents, giving way to a mean jealousy, have dishonoured themselves by the use they have made of them.

DR. PALEY,

When Dr. Watson, bishop of Llandaff, was moderator at Cambridge, brought him the following question for his act:—"Æternitas pœnarum contradicit Divinis attributis." He, however, was frightened out of this thesis by Dr. Thomas, dean of Ely, master of his college.

THE METEORS, THE COMET, AND THE SUN.  
*Lines on the Dowager Duchess of Rutland, (then Marchioness of Granby,) said to be by the Right Hon. Charles James Fox.*

Ye meteors, who with mad career  
Have rov'd thro' fashion's atmosphere;  
And thou, young, fair, fantastic Devon,  
Wild as the comet in mid-heaven,—  
Hide your diminish'd heads! nor stay  
T'usurp the shining realms of day:  
For see, th' unsully'd morning light,  
With beams more constant and more  
bright,  
Her splendid course begins to run,  
And all creation hails the sun.

PICCADILLY.

See Clarendon's "History of the Republic," p. 241, book iii. vol. 1, octavo edition, for a most curious account of the bowling-green and gardens there, in the time of Charles I. and also of the custom of that day of playing at bowls, &c.

SOCIETY OF KINGS.

This society charms at first, and it is grateful to kings to be allowed to be familiar, while the royal favour crowns the wishes of the courtier: but there is no intimacy which is attended with more inconveniences, nor which is subject to more vicissitudes. An unfounded disadvantageous rumour may hurt a man in society, but there his judges are more considerate, as being subject to similar inconveniences, and as being in the habit of estimating the credit due to such reports: kings, on the contrary, so much separated from the rest of the world, cannot enter into this calculation; and they resign themselves absolutely to the public voice, to that of their mistresses, or their society, if they have any.

Sovereigns are men, and, as such, more disposed to yield to unfavourable than to good impressions. Often with them a word is sufficient to im-

pair the reputation of a person, to put a stop to his good fortune, and even to ruin him. Let it, then, be judged under what continual constraint an honest and honourable man must be placed, who enjoys the familiarity of kings; unless he constantly restricts himself to the inglorious part of applauding, excusing, or of being silent.

With kings there is no subject of conversation. We certainly are not to speak of politics to them, nor of the news of the day; neither can administration be made the topic. Many events which happen in society cannot be related to them; and not a word must be said to them on religion, of which they are the guardians.

Former wars, ancient history, facts which are even but little remote, sciences, and belles lettres, might furnish conversation; but where are the courtiers who are conversant with these points? The kings also are not numerous to whom this strain would be intelligible. The subjects, then, for this high converse, must be supplied by common-place affairs, the theatres, and the chace. Let us not persuade ourselves that we can interest kings by flattering their taste, since they rarely have any. They find so much facility in gratifying it, that it passes before they have even fully enjoyed it. In order to participate in pleasures, we must combat contraries, surmount difficulties, and feel privations. The love of glory or the chase can alone place kings in this situation; and we always see the one or the other of these predilections form their ruling passion; the love of glory has possession of those of an elevated disposition, while the chase is the pursuit when the mind is of the ordinary standard.

Since the regard for kings cannot be otherwise than interested, suspicion becomes the basis of their character; and this feeling renders intimate connexions impossible. Accustomed to homage, they believe that all is due to them, and that nothing is due from them. The courtier who is most injured by them must redouble his attentions, lest his imperious master should suspect that he resents the treatment, charge him with insolence, drive him from his presence, and thus cut him off from the hopes which his whole life has been employed to realize.

The circumstance the most revolting in the society of kings, is that of hav-

ing

ing no will but theirs, of sacrificing one's pleasures and affairs to the lightest of their caprices, and with a submission and a readiness which exclude from the compliance every idea of merit. When it is also considered that the restraint of the most profound respect continually affects all that is said and done, even in the freest moments, it will be admitted that the jealousy and the enemies which are ever the appendages of royal favour are dearly purchased. It is a mistake to suppose that this familiarity with the monarch enables a man to solicit favours: for he must on no account presume to do this, or he runs the utmost risk of being for ever undone.

DAVID HUME

Met Madame —, a Dutch lady of rank and literary talents, at the house of the Earl of Fife, at Whitehall. They were exceedingly pleased with each other, and the native of Batavia observed, that where Mr. H. was, no one ought to think of eating. The justice of this remark was in some respects verified; for, although the dinner was excellent, some chickens, which had been reserved for a *bonne bouche*, were ordered to be removed, and placed at the fire; and the dissertation of Mr. H. was so long, that a cat actually ran away with them!

JAMES II.

It was in 1682 that the Duke of York returned suddenly to England, with a view of re-instating himself in the king's favour. He went back to

Scotland in May, by sea; and on this occasion his ship\* struck on one of the Yarmouth sands, called the *Lemon-and-bar*, where the Lords O'Brien and Roxborough, Mr. Hyde, (Lord Clarendon's brother,) together with many others, perished. It was on this occasion his Royal Highness is said to have been particularly anxious for three descriptions of persons, the first two of which proved his ruin,—his priests, Mr. Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough), and his dogs.

CORNEILLE.

This author has laid the French stage under great obligations. He was of too elevated a genius to have imitators; and the imitators of Racine have only copied his faults. Love, the soul of their pieces, is continually whining in an affectionate tone. An eclipse was coming over the glory of the tragic scene of France, when Crebillon enlightened it again by the new species of writing with which he enriched it. Born with that happy genius, which, instead of wanting a model, was itself a model for others to follow, Crebillon was the first among his countrymen who knew the art of carrying terror and compassion, the two great objects of tragedy, to their highest degree of elevation. Corneille did not begin to rise till he wrote the "Cid."

\* The Gloucester, a third-rate man-of-war.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### ODE TO A MOUNTAIN TORRENT; From the German of Stolberg.

By GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

HOW lovely art thou in thy tresses of foam;  
And yet the warm blood in my bosom grows  
chill.  
When, yelling, thou rollest thee down from thy  
home,  
Mild the boom of the echoing forest and hill.  
The pine-trees are shaken,—they yield to thy shocks,  
And spread their vast ruin wide over the ground;  
The rocks fly before thee,—thou seizest the rocks,  
And whirl'st them like pebbles contemptuously  
round.  
The sun-beams have cloth'd thee in glorious dyes,  
They streak with the tints of the heavenly bow  
Those hovering columns of vapour that rise  
Forth from the bubbling cauldron below.  
But why art thou seeking the ocean's dark mine?  
If grandeur make happiness, sure it is found  
When first from the depths of the rock-girdled mine  
Thou boundest, and all gives response to thy  
sound.  
Then haste not, O Torrent, to yonder dark sea,  
For there thou must crouch beneath Slavery's rod;

Here thou art lonely, and lovely, and free,—  
Free as an angel, and strong as a god.  
True, it is pleasant, at eve or at noon,  
To gaze on the sea, and its far-winding bays,  
When ting'd with the light of the wandering moon,  
Or red with the gold of the mid-summer rays;  
But, Torrent, what is it, what is it,—behold  
That lustre as nought but a bait and a snare;  
What is the summer-sun's purple and gold  
To him who breathes not in pure freedom the air?  
O pause for a time,—for a short moment stay;  
Still art thou streaming,—my words are in vain;  
Oft-changing winds, with tyrannical sway,  
Lord there below on the time-serving main!  
Then haste not, O Torrent, to yonder dark sea,  
For there thou must crouch beneath Slavery's rod;  
Here thou art lonely, and lovely, and free,—  
Free as an angel, and strong as a god.

### SONNET TO THE MOON.

How cold, yet beautiful, thou lookest down  
From thy thron'd height of blue, thou  
soft-ey'd Queen  
Of Heaven in all its glory; thy pure crown  
Rivals an angel's diadem,—thy mien



Is like the smile, sad suffering, yet serene,  
Of virtue in affliction. O! fair Moon,  
Thou holy traveller o'er this night-calm  
scene,  
Thou look'st more lovely than the god  
of noon,  
Phœbus, when bower'd in roses, as I gaze  
Upon thy mild and melancholy face.  
Thou peerless shining planet! orb of grace!  
Such high superior feelings thou dost  
raise,  
That this vile drossy earth seems lost, and  
thou  
Look'st like some sainted sphere, where  
pure bless'd spirits go.  
*Callum-street.* ENORT.

## TO LAURA.

Hush, hush, ye winds! break not upon  
The slumbers of my darling maid,  
But to your gloomy caves be gone,  
Nor thus her peaceful dreams invade;  
Nor thus, &c.  
Sleep, matchless girl! yet may'st thou hear  
The language of my am'rous lute,  
Whose strain would fain engross thine ear  
In favour of its tender suit;  
In favour, &c.  
O! thou art now my only bliss,  
And, Laura, all I crave from thee,  
Is one soft pledge,—one gentle kiss,—  
To prove thy heart is giv'n to me;  
To prove, &c.  
*Islington; Aug. 1823.* J. G—M.

THE CAPTIVE DOVE'S  
COMPLAINT TO ITS MISTRESS.

BEHOLD, within this little cage confin'd,  
To mournful inactivity consign'd,  
A female dove, who, cooing for her mate,  
Mourns and bewails her present hapless  
state.  
"My lovely form, my truly plaintive voice,  
Made me the object of a female choice;  
While here confin'd I mourn, no more to  
soar,  
Nor regions high in air again explore.  
"Altho' by pity's tenderest hand supplied,  
Yet still my native freedom is denied,  
In vain I seek the liberty I see,  
In vain my pinions flutter to be free.  
"That gen'rous hand which brings my daily  
food  
Distributes round me ev'ry earthly good,  
Yet cannot yield one moment's tranquil rest,  
Nature rebellious panting in my breast.  
"Let me once more my liberty regain,  
To seek subsistence on the verdant plain,  
Or on the hills, or on the thicket grove,  
From tree to tree go seek my daily food.  
"O let not pitying nature plead in vain,  
Nor let me in captivity remain;  
Restore me to my native skies once more,  
To those blest regions where I dwelt  
before.

"Then, with extended wing, with ardour  
rise,  
And with a grateful song salute the skies,  
Proclaim that generous mercy dwells with  
thee,  
And bless the liberal hand that made me  
free."  
S. S.  
*Walthamstow.*

## DEATH;

From the Swedish of J. C. Lohman.

By GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

PERHAPS 'tis folly, but still I feel  
My heart-strings quiver, my senses reel,  
Thinking how like a fast stream we range,  
Nearer and nearer to life's dread change,  
When soul and spirit filter away,  
And leave nothing better than senseless  
clay.

Yield, beauty, yield, for the grave does  
gape,  
And, horribly alter'd, reflects thy shape;  
For, oh! think not those childish charms  
Will rest unrifled in his cold arms;  
And think not there, that the rose of love  
Will bloom on thy features as here above.

Let him who roams at Vanity Fair  
In robes that rival the tulip's glare,  
Think on the chaplet of leaves which round  
His fading forehead will soon be bound,  
And on each dirge the priests will say  
When his cold corse is borne away,

Let him who seeketh for wealth, uncheck'd  
By fear of labour, let him reflect  
That yonder gold will brightly shine  
When he has perish'd, with all his line;  
Tho' man may rave, and vainly boast,  
We are but ashes when at the most.

## THE SUN.

THE Sun with cheering rays of light  
Looks o'er the rising hill;  
Dispels the gloomy shades of night,  
And makes creation smile.

Immerging from his eastern bed  
The monarch climbs his way;  
Now rising o'er the mountain's head,  
Bursts forth to open day.

Forth from the chambers of the east  
Its radiant glories shine;  
'Tis now in all its beauty drest,  
Led forth by skill divine.

Altho' for many thousand years  
Its light and heat have run,  
It now the same appearance wears,—  
'Tis still a "glorious Sun."

Its strength and beauty are the same,  
As cheering, too, its ray,  
As when at God's command it came  
To lead the first-born day.

Tho' myriads have its light enjoy'd,  
And felt its genial heat,  
The fulness treasur'd there by God  
Is undiminish'd yet.

Come

Come rise, my soul, to higher things,  
Substantial and sublime;  
Come mount, on Faith's immortal wings,  
Above the Earth and Time.

Behold! the rising Son of God,  
With uncreated light,  
Breaks thro' the ceremonial cloud,  
And Nature's darker night.  
He comes to glad our darksome earth,  
(All hail! immortal king,)  
Attending angels at his birth  
Loud hallelujahs sing.

See how the shadows all disperse,  
His glories how they swell;  
He comes to bear away the curse,—  
To save from gaping hell.  
Great op'ner of eternal day!  
Thou source of life divine!  
Come, cheer these gloomy shades away  
From this dark soul of mine.

But, oh! the more of him I think,  
The more on him I gaze,  
The more my feeble powers sink,  
Enwrapt in sweet amaze.

To think that each believing soul  
From Christ has been supply'd,  
Yet he remains as rich and full  
As when the first apply'd.

Yes, our Redeemer is the same,  
In plenitude of grace,  
As when the first poor sinner came,  
And felt his quick'ning rays.

Believers never can be lost,  
Whate'er their faith assail;

The Saviour's power can ne'er exhaust,  
Nor his compassion fail. O. P. Q.

**MOUNTAIN SONG;**  
*From the German of Schiller.*  
By GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

That pathway before ye, so narrow and gray,  
To the depths of the chasm is leading;  
But giants stand sentinel over the way,  
And threaten death to the unheeding:  
Be silent and watchful, each step that you take,  
Lest the sound of your voices the lions\* awake.

And there is a bridge,—see yonder its span  
O'er the gush of the cataract bending,  
It never receiv'd its foundation from man,—  
Each mortal would die in ascending:  
The torrents, uprooting the pine and the larch,  
Dash over, but never can splinter its arch.

And now we must enter a hidden ravine,  
With its crags loosely tottering o'er us;  
Pass on, and a valley delightfully green  
Will open its bosom before us.  
O! that I could fly from each worldly alley,  
To finish my days in its circle of joy.

Down from a cave four rivers are hurl'd,  
Each musters its force like a legion;  
And then they seek all the four parts of the world,  
Each choosing a separate region:  
All from the cavern are secretly lost,  
They murmur away, and for ever are lost.

Three pinnacles tower, and enter the blue  
High over the mountains and waters;  
There wanton, surrounded by vapour and dew,  
The bands of the heavenly daughters;  
And there they continue their desolate reign,  
Their charms are unseen, and are wish'd for in vain.

The queen of the regions sits high on her throne,  
And our sages have told me in story,  
That she wears on her temples a chrysolite crown,  
Which causes you halo of glory;  
The sun on her robes darts his arrows of gold,  
And brightens them only,—they ever are cold.

\* The Avalanches, called in the Swiss dialect *Lawiné*, or Lions.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

[We translate the following Report from the *Revue Encyclopedique*; but the French reports in science, are something like the French reports of military affairs in Spain—they are all over Bourbon. It would seem from these papers, that France was the focus of science, and that other nations are tame spectators of the vaunted discoveries of the great nation, whose genius is inspired by their political regeneration. The contrary is, however, the fact, and the French continue the mere echoes of what has been discovered, or is operating in other nations. As, however, they are vain historians, and the same body of facts is not elsewhere so well exhibited, we shall continue, as in better periods of French history, to present whatever transpires in the Institute, and has the semblance of novelty.]

Notice relative to the Labours of the Academy of Sciences during the year 1822.

**T**HIS article commences with a reference, by the editors, to the

report of M. Fourier, on the progress of the mathematical sciences, for this, quoting a former number of the Review. Herein it is observed, that since the public sitting of the Institute, wherein that report was read, the author has added illustrations, with occasional extracts from the works whereof he treats, accompanied with brief remarks, to stimulate and facilitate the knowledge and study of those works.

In geometry, the author of "Celestial Mechanics" has published the fifth and last volume of that great work. The question of the figure of the earth is there discussed, in points of view that had not, previously, been entertained. As, 1. The dynamic effect of the presence and distribution of the waters on the surface of the globe. 2. The compression exercised on the interior couches, or lays. 3. The change of dimensions that would be produced by the progressive cooler temperature (refroidissement) of the land. Each of these causes



causes may tend to influence the equilibrium, the figure or motion, of the earth; these physical conditions, which had not been hitherto introduced into any theories of the globe, will throw light on different questions of geology and general physics.

The "Analytical Formulæ" of M. De la Place, have led to the following results. The couches or lays, at the greatest depths, are the most dense. These couches are regularly disposed about the centre of gravity of the globe, and they differ but little, in point of form, from that of a curved surface, formed by the revolution of an ellipsis. The density of the water is nearly five times less than the mean density of the earth. The heaviest rocks have not the mean density of the globe at large, and of course the interior couches are not of the same nature as the surface.

The presence and distribution of the waters on the surface of the earth produce no considerable change in the law of the diminution of the degrees, and in that of gravity or weight. Every geological system, founded on the hypothesis of any considerable displacing of the poles, at the surface of the earth, must be inconsistent with the mechanical causes now ascertained to determine the figure of the earth. The temperature of the globe has not, sensibly, diminished, since the time of Hipparchus, (more than two thousand years,) and the effect of this decrease of heat has made no variation in the whole of this time, in the duration of a day, the two-hundredth part of a centesimal second.

M. Girard has employed himself in investigating certain questions relative to cast iron, and the use of that material in machinery; also as to the conducting of waters, and to the coppers of steam-engines. The casting of iron may be readily adapted to the form which nature impresses on bodies, to render them capable of a determinate resistance, with the least possible quantity of resisting matter. And thus the figure of hollow pipes may be given to different mobile pieces of a machine, while casting, like to the stalks of certain plants, or to the plumage of birds. M. Girard, who is also author of an excellent "Treatise on the Resistance of Solids," deduces from his "Formulæ" the relation between the interior and exterior diameters of a hollow cylinder, so as to render the cylinder both lighter and more capable of resistance, in given

circumstances. The facts cited by the author, the details into which he enters relative to the operations of casting, and also to the means of augmenting solidity and producing uniformity therein, are well worthy the notice and study of artists.

M. Dupin recited a report on the construction of carriages, and on the causes that render them most liable to be overturned. One of these, perhaps the principal, is neglecting the execution of the ordnances as to the loading of carriages. The conditions, or cases of stability of a carriage in motion, according to the nature, the inclination, and the greater or less perfection of the roads, are considered; but the reporter, without pointing out new forms or methods, lays down data to discover and ascertain them. He refers to the progress which it is natural to expect, from the growing improvement of the mechanical arts, applied to the construction of carriages. These are capable of being made lighter, without impairing their solidity, and better able to encounter hazards, without diminishing their firmness. Improvements, also, must be planned, as to the form, structure, and keeping up, of roads; and regulations must be rendered more efficacious to produce their effect.

The author recommends to the government to propose a prize of twenty thousand francs, to be granted on the first of January 1825, to the constructor or coach-maker, that, without neglecting such qualities as are requisite in a public carriage, capacity, convenience, and lightness, should secure, also the greatest stability for the conveyance of a given number of passengers, with a determinate weight of baggage. It will require the experience of a year or two, to prove the goodness of such carriages. The plans of the carriages should be accompanied with a descriptive memoir, detailing the calculations as to stability. In a program should be accurately specified certain facts to serve as bases to the attempts of projecting mechanists, including fixed principles, from which the proportion of carriages may be derived, as also the best disposition of the loading, so as to acquire the greatest possible stability.

The same reporter, as the organ or representative of the commission deputed to examine the work of M. Marestier, on steam-packets, and the military marine of the United States of America, detailed the contents of their analysis.

analysis. In this, the structure and the dimensions of steam-packets are investigated, as also the mathematical results deduced by the author, and his description of those of America. On the whole, the committee recommend to government to assist or contribute to the printing of the Memoir, as it has to the publication of several other works.

Some experiments made in Sweden, by M. Lagerhielm, communicated to the academy by M. Olivier, ancient pupil of the Polytechnic School, residing in Sweden, have been submitted to the *examen* of Messrs. Girard and Ampère. The subject treated of is the draining off water, by orifices made in thin sides of the receptacles containing it. The learned Swede proves that elastic fluids are, in this case, subject to the same laws as incompressible fluids, such as water.

M. Ampère presented a continuation of his Memoir on the Electro-Dynamic Phenomena. Herein he has confirmed, by new experiments, certain results deduced from his preceding "Formulæ;" he has also ascertained and announced two new facts. 1. That a voltaic conductor, placed very near a metallic circuit inclosed (*fermé*) but not communicating with it, determines or draws an electric current to it. 2. That a circular conductor, forming an entire circumference, has no action to produce a revolution round its axis, of an inclosed conductor, be it of whatever form; and that the same property occurs in a conductor bent as the arc of any circle, whatever be the number of degrees of that arc.

To this succeeds an investigation of the electric currents in the interior of the globe, proceeding from east to west, and the more intense as they are nearer to the magnetic equator, which must then be considered as a medium direction between all the currents; these currents are considered, in all the circumstances of motion that they would produce on conductors, whether horizontal or vertical.

The results collected, by this author, are conformable to the numerous experiments already made; some by himself, others by M. Delarive, all of which tend to shew the action that the earth exercises on mobile voltaic conductors. The author has thus completed the theory of action which he had discovered between two conductors, and also that of the influence of the terrestrial

globe upon a conductor; a phenomenon which he was the first to observe.

In the limited state of human knowledge, it is not possible to ascertain the distribution of the electric currents of our globe, nor even to decide the question of their actual existence. If it be admitted, we must suppose one part of these currents to come very near the surface, as the direction of the magnetic needle is affected by the variations of the temperature from day to night. These variations, however, being scarcely perceptible, it is inferred, that the effects depend chiefly on the currents that prevail at great depths.

Another object of the researches of M. Ampère, is the assimilation that he makes of the magnet, and of the assemblages of circular parallel currents, to which he gives the name of electro-dynamic cylinders. This assimilation may be manifested, either by the way of experiment or by calculation. In employing the second method, we must compare the poles of the magnetised bars, and not their extremities, with the extremities of the electro-dynamic cylinders; as, according to the experiment of M. Ampère, the magnetic poles disclose the same properties as the extremities of the electro-dynamic cylinders. This kind of proof, while it confirms the results of experiment, impresses the character of theory on inductions derived solely from the observation of facts.

Two young and able naturalists have supplied what was wanting, in this respect, in the Tract of M. Ampère on the identity of magnetism and electricity. Their memoirs were read to the academy, in the sitting of February 3, last. That of M. Mont. Ferrand contains calculations relative to the mutual action of a rectilinear conductor, and of an assemblage of circular currents, situated in planes parallel to the direction of this conductor. Assuming the value or proportion assigned by M. Ampère, to the action of two elements of electrical currents, the author determines that which is exercised by an indefinite rectilinear conductor, 1. On an element of electrical current. 2. On a circular current. 3. On an assemblage of similar currents, perpendicular to a right or curved line, passing through their centres. When this is a right line, the calculation reproduces the law discovered in 1820, by M. Biot; and confirmed by the experiments published,



lished, in the same year, by M. Pouillet. If the line is a circumference of a circle, we then find one of the results of the experiments of Messrs. Gay-Lussac and Welter, on a steel ring magnetised, by the process of M. Arago. If the line of the centres is only a curve, with two branches symmetrical, with respect to a plane passing through the conductor, the analysis leads to a result confirmed by recent experiments.

The second circular memoir is that of M. F. Savary; some account of it has already been given in the *Revue Encyclopedique*.

Never was any discovery prosecuted with more zeal and success than that of Ørstedt, on the analogy between the electric and magnetic fluids. Three years have hardly elapsed, and the science has already arrived at certain theories, founded on facts, numerous and well analysed; also, at methods of calculation which would, alone, produce new discoveries.

While the knowledge relative to electricity and magnetism is acquiring daily accessions, the science of light and optics is advancing with rapid steps. M. Fresnel has presented several memoirs, the object of which is to express the general laws of double refraction; also to discover the laws of a new kind of polarisation, to which he has given the name of circular polarisation; also, to prove directly, that glass compressed, causes light to undergo a double refraction; and lastly, to examine the law of modification impressed by a total reflection on polarised light. These researches are connected with the theoretic notions that M. Fresnel, and several other writers on physics, have adopted, respecting the nature of light. They consider its action as operated by vibrations extremely rapid, propagated in elastic mediums. From this opinion not being generally admitted, some dissensions have arisen in the republic of sciences, though, from habit, more peaceably disposed than that of letters.

The minister of interior had desired the academy to examine afresh the question of areometers, and compare the respective methods proposed, so as to determine with precision, by means of that instrument, the specific weight of liquids. M. Arago, reporter to the commission charged with this labour, has retraced some very accurate experiments already made, by M. Gay-Lussac, therein completely answering

the views of administration. M. Gay-Lussac has drawn up tables, that for science and minute detail become the surest guide that rulers can follow in the collection of the revenue. A memoir of M. Francoeur, on this subject, and another by M. Benoit on areometers, have honourable mention in the report of the commission. The latter memoir may be considered as an excellent chapter of a treatise on physics; but the author has not taken up the experimental part of the question.

M. Despretz has applied himself to consider the conductibility of bodies, that is, the greater or less facility with which heat penetrates them, and spreads through their interior. He has found that, in their relation to this property, the following bodies or substances are in the order that experiment has ascertained, commencing with the highest degree; copper, iron, zinc, tin, lead, marble, porcelain, and brick-clay. The report on this labour was drawn up by M. Fourier. The results obtained by M. Depretz are pronounced by the commissaries to be every way worthy of the academy's encouragement; and that the physical sciences, several arts, and the oeconomic processes, as to the distribution and use of fuel, would be benefited by their publication.

Of three comets observed in 1822, the first was discovered by M. Gambart, to whom we owe, also, the observation of two others at Marseilles. M. Pons was the first that discovered the other two. The *Revue* has already noticed that comet whose revolution was determined by M. Euke, and which has been designated as the comet of a short period; it will hereafter, no doubt, receive an appropriate name, like the other bodies of our system.

M. Gambey presented to the Academy two instruments, constructed on new principles, 1. A compass of declination; and 2, an heliostat. With respect to the invention and execution of astronomical instruments, M. G. is, at present, the first artist in Europe.

M. the Abbé Halma, translator of the *Almagest*, is now publishing a French translation of Ptolemy's "Manual Tables," hereby rendering a new service to astronomy. He is also prosecuting "Enquiries on the Zodiack of Denderah," and professes to prove that it does not reach higher than the year 364 of the Christian æra.

M. Coquebert Montbret, reporter of the "Commission of Statistics," after

announcing the prizes decreed, notices the "Statistic Researches" of M. de Chabrol, relative to the city of Paris, and the department of the Seine. The rest of this work will shortly appear.

Mention is next made of works relating to the colonies. M. de Jonnès has commenced the publication of some useful memoirs on the "Antilles;" they are intended to complete the "Natural History of Guadaloupe and Martinico." Certain other works have been collecting documents on the same islands; were this plan extended to French Guiana, and our establishments in the Indian ocean, our colonies would be better known than many parts of the interior of France.

M. B. de Chateaufort produced a "Memoir on the Mortality of Women, arrived at Ages from Forty to Fifty." In this he proves by evidence, that appears undeniable, contrary to a received opinion, that the mortality of men is greater at this period than that of women. This consequence has been drawn from observations made in places extremely remote, and in very different climates; in the south of France, in the north of Russia, and in the intermediate countries.

A memoir of M. de Jonnès, on the extent of lands susceptible of cultivation in the French colonies, makes it plainly appear, that even one-third of the lands as yet not cleared, put into a state of cultivation, would furnish supplies, not only for the consumption and manufactures of France, but for exportation.

Messrs. P. Duchatelet and P. de Contreille, medical doctors of the faculty of Paris, have published some Remarks on the River Bièvre. About the year 1790, the improvement of the course of its waters, so as to render its banks more salubrious, had formed the subject of an interesting publication by M. Hallé. A considerable part of the population of the Faubourg St. Marceau are daily employed on its banks, or in the vicinity, the importance of whose establishments would be greatly augmented, if the banks were lined with a wall of masonry, if a pavement were laid down on the soil, if toll-gates were removed, &c.

In chemistry, facts are, progressively, accumulating, so as, in time, to form a general theory that may include them, in all their relations, and reveal, as far as it is possible, the causes and laws of their action. In such a state of the sci-

ence, there is reason to fear that facts will be inaccurately observed, and imperfectly described. It has been hitherto believed, that the combination of chlore with percarbonated hydrogen, contained equal portions of these two substances. M. Despretz has shown that the volume of chlore is only half of that of the percarbonated hydrogen.

M. Dulong, recently admitted into the academy as a member, has made some new discoveries on respiration, and on the causes of animal heat. He has found that the volume of carbonic acid, formed in the act of respiration, was always less than that of the absorbed oxygen; experiments show it to be by one third, in birds and carnivorous quadrupeds, and by one tenth in the herbivorous. He has, moreover, remarked, that there was constantly so strong an exhalation of azote, that, in herbivorous animals, the volume of air expired surpassed that of the air inspired, notwithstanding the diminution of volume of the carbonic acid gas. And, lastly, he has found the portion of heat, corresponding to that of the acid, to be scarcely half of the total heat yielded by the animal, unless it be carnivorous; and that, in herbivorous kinds, it does not reach three quarters of the same quantity. From these premises, M. Dulong concludes that there remains some other cause, different from the fixation of oxygen, to account for animal heat in its totality.

The loss sustained by the academy, in the death of M. Haüy, gave reason to apprehend that the public would be deprived of a complete edition of his works, which the professor was preparing. Five volumes had already appeared, and the impression of the sixth and last is now proceeding, under the inspection of M. Delafosse, pupil of M. Haüy, and selected, by him, to co-operate in his labours.

M. Constant Prevost, a skilful naturalist, a pupil of M. Brongniart, has traced the geological traits of Normandy and Picardy, from Calais to Cherbourg. At the two extremities of this line, nearly eighty leagues in extent, we find rocks of a similar character; these rocks appertain to the primitive soil; and, in some measure, form the borders of the immense basin, in which are deposited the rows or shells of the posterior earths. The middle of this basin is pretty near Dieppe; there we perceive, only, such as are the most superficial, and they are almost all horizontal.



zontal. The intermediate shelves rise up, obliquely, on each side. M. Prevost has represented this sort of a natural cup, in a drawing, which is rendered still more intelligible by an ingenious colouring. The grand divisions of the land are distinguished, in their general character, and with their subdivisions, and so all the facts that compose the geological history of the country are included. A description is subjoined of the fossils, as well as of the couches or strata that contain them. Among others, is a species of reptile, named *ichthyosaurus*, partaking of the nature of a lizard and a fish, and the most ancient, perhaps, that we are acquainted with. There are, also, fishes, with some unknown species of crocodiles and *cerites*, a species of shell-fish that abound in the rocks, and are found scattered in heaps, one among another, but separated by very thick strata of chalk, on which none of them are found.

M. Dutrochet has made additional experiments on the direction which the different parts of plants take, from germination to their complete development. He has found, that when grains are turned, and their axis of rotation is inclined to the horizon, though but slightly, the two seminal caudexes take the same direction, and the radicle follows that inclination. If the axis be perfectly horizontal, the two caudexes take a direction in a tangent to the very small circle described by the embryo. In stalks that have leaves, when submitted to the rotation, the leaves turn their superior faces towards the centre of rotation, and the petiole, or supporting stalk, bends conformably to that disposition.

M. Dupetit Thouars considers the flower as a transmutation of the leaf, and of the bud that depends on it. His experiments on the juice of vegetables, present facts which seem no further connected with that substance than as it is an assemblage of vegetable fibres, such as would be no less observed in other assemblages that have not the properties of the juice. It is generally supposed that a tree, deprived of its bark, loses its power of vegetation. M. D. T. has peeled trees, for three years together, and they have sustained no injury. He thinks the elm endures this mutilation the best, but the oak decays under it. A young peeled elm produced, at first, some protuberances that took a greenish tint, and were soon

found to be buds. These disappeared, in winter; but, in the spring, there appeared a number, large enough to recommence a new tree.

M. Raffeneau Delille, professor of botany at Montpellier, and a correspondent of the academy, has described a singular plant, of the family of corbels, or gourds. On the same stalks it bears hermaphrodite and male flowers. Its fruit, nearly two feet in length, and of a proportionate thickness, is covered with a resinous and inflammatory powder, plentiful enough to be gathered by scraping off. The author judges it to be analogous to the vegetable wax of the *myrica cerifera* of North America, and to the same of the *ceroxylum andicola*, discovered in the Cordilleras by Messrs. de Humboldt and Bonpland. M. Jacquin, from whom M. Delille received the grains of this plant, has named it *beninaga cerifera*.

M. de Humboldt is publishing the tenth number of his superb Collection of Mimosa, and, in conjunction with M. Kanth, the twenty-second number of the new Genera and Species of the Torrid Zone. M. Kanth has published the first volume of a Treatise, wherein he examines, afresh, the Characters of the Genera of the Family of Mallows, also those of the Ciliaceous and Butnera kind.

M. Richard, whose death in the course of this year the academy have had to regret, had left a paper on the Family of the Balanophoreos, which has been presented by his son, a young botanist, the worthy representative of a family, that, for near a century, has been rendering service to the science of vegetables.

M. Dupetit Thouars has presented the commencement of an History of the Plants of the Family of Orchis. This forms part of a Flora of the Isles of France and Bourbon, which M. D. T. has been long employed upon.

Several physiologists attribute the faculty of absorbing exclusively to the lymphatic vessels; some others, however, allow it also to the veins, for all that is not chyle. This question has been, of late, the subject of renewed discussion. M. Segelas has communicated to the academy, and repeated, before its committee, some experiments, which not only confirm, in general, the absorbent faculty of the veins, but prove, also, that certain substances are only absorbed by those vessels, or, at least,

least, that they are so, in a greater abundance, and more rapidly, than by the lacteal vessels.

M. Fodera, a young Sicilian physician, has presented a Memoir, wherein he considers absorption and exhalation as a simple imbibition (imbibing) and a transudation, which depend only on the organic capillarity of the tissue of the vessels. The same physiologist has repeated, with great precision, the experiments of Messrs. Woollaston, Brande, and Marcet; which tend to prove that certain substances pass directly from the stomach into the reins and bladder, without being drawn into the circulation.

The following details certain facts observed by M. Majendie. The nerves are, at once, the organs of sentiment and of voluntary motion; but these two functions are not, entirely, depending one on the other; the former may be annihilated, without any diminution of the latter, and *vice versa*. It has already been proved, that they have different seats in the masses which compose the brain. Anatomists have been long endeavouring to ascertain whether they have also, in the tissue of the nervous cordons, pendants (*des filets*) exclusively assigned to them; but, hitherto, hypotheses have been advanced on this head rather than positive facts. The experiments of M. Majendie may seem to resolve this problem definitively. The nerves that proceed from the spinal marrow derive their origin through two sorts of roots or fillets, some anterior, others posterior, which unite at their issuing from the spine, to form the trunk of each pair of nerves. M. Majendie, having opened the spine of the back of a young dog, without injuring the nerves, or its marrow, proceeded to cut the posterior roots only of some nerves, and he instantly perceived that the corresponding member was insensible to any puncturing or squeezing. He, at first, considered it as paralysed; but soon, to his great surprise, saw it move very distinctly. Three experiments producing a similar effect, he was led to think that the posterior roots of the nerves might be especially appropriated to sensibility, and the anterior to motion. He next attempted to cut, separately, the anterior roots, an operation much more difficult, and which, after a number of trials, he effected. The member then became faint and motionless, but retaining the symptoms of sensibility. Trials

made on the *nux vomica* led to the same conclusions; no convulsions appeared in the members of this fish, the nerves of which had lost their anterior roots, but those which had only retained their posterior roots had shocks as violent as if all the roots had remained untouched. The effects of the irritation are not so distinct; there appears a number of contractions, mixed with signs of sensibility, but the contractions excited by pinching or pricking the anterior roots are marked more sensibly by infinite degrees.

M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, who has produced a work on monstrosities, has been extending his researches to a Comparison of the Organs of Dejection, and those of Generation, in Birds, proceeding, at length, to compare the genital organs in the two sexes. Herein, all the difficulties of the question are collected. In these respects, the author considers the monotremes, those extraordinary quadrupeds of New Holland, which unite the shoulders of a reptile with the beak of a bird, and the structure of whose genital organs is so paradoxical, that, though they are hot-blooded, and have bodies covered with hair, as quadrupeds, it is doubtful whether they are not oviparous, like reptiles. M. Geoffroy inclines to the affirmative, relying on the testimony of a traveller, who vouches for having observed the fact; and, according to report, has brought over to Europe some eggs of the ornithorynchus, the name of that singular species of animals. According to his account, which he professes to have received from the aborigines of the country, the female prepares a nest, wherein she deposits two eggs.

The organization of the lamprey has never been correctly discriminated as to any distinctive index of sex. Messrs. Majendie and Desmoulins have observed, in an individual of this species, that it had an organ placed like the ovary of others; but, in its form or structure, it was analogous to the organs of the male of the shad. At the same time, and in the same river, another lamprey, smaller, with ovaries more prominent, and visibly filled with eggs, was taken. Hence the former lamprey is supposed to be one of those males that have been so long sought for: its liver was of a dark green colour, the female's was of a reddish yellow.

The approaches of the animal and vegetable kingdoms to each other, are by



by such of their respective species as are the most imperfect. The marine polypus has long been considered as a plant; for a longer time, still, it was thought to be an intermediate being between the two kingdoms; but there are several other bodies that appear to belong to the animal kingdom, although, during a part of their existence, they exhibit all the phenomena of vegetables. They have, pretty generally, been included in the family of conferves, (hairweed); Adanson, however, had observed voluntary movement in one of them, and M. G. Chantran had noticed, in some others, corpuscles which had all the appearances and properties of infusory animalcules. To obtain correct notions in respect to this group of organized beings, a rigid examination became necessary. This M. B. de St. Vincent has undertaken; placing under a microscope all the filaments he had discovered, in salt or fresh water, tracing, attentively, their metamorphoses and developments, he has distinctly ascertained degrees of animality. The groupe of *fragillariated* show but few signs of animal existence; the *oscillariated* have a movement similar to what their name expresses; in the *conjugated*, the fillets at times draw near together, place themselves one beside and close to another, communicating and conjoining the colouring matter with which their articulations are replenished, by means of small lateral holes or mouths. One of the articulations is emptying, while another is changing into one or several globules, that appear to be the means of reproduction. The *zoocarpated* are those globules which have assumed all the characters of real animals. After a certain number of transformations, they burst the case wherein the last metamorphosis was effected, and then have a voluntary movement, and swim about, rapidly, in every direction, like the animalcules to which the name of *Volvox* has been given. At another period they again become fixed, extending, lengthways, by the successive appearance and growth of several articles or joints accumulating into another filament, which remains motionless, till, in its turn, it produces a fresh generation, in the same order as the preceding. Each of these groupes is divided into several kinds, according to the detailed circumstances accurately specified by M. de St. Vincent. To this numerous family our naturalist has added another, which he terms *bacilliarated*, as these corpus-

cles resemble small batons or staves. Amongst the kinds that compose it is that animalcule, which, according to the observations of M. Gaillon, is the real cause that produces the green colour of certain oysters.

M. Guyon has sent from Martinico the description of a leech, twenty individuals of which he found in the nasal fosses or cavities of a heron, (*Ardea virescens*) of that island. If this were the constant residence of that worm, the fact would be remarkable, as we are not acquainted with any other species of leech that lives, constantly, in the interior of other animals.

M. Lamouroux has described the polypus which inhabits a singular coral of the Indian seas, and has been called the organ-player (*Tubipora musica*). M. Delamarek has terminated his History of Animals non-vertebrated, the seventh and last volume of which comprehends the Molluscæ, the most elevated in point of organization. The History of the Quadrupeds of the Menagerie, by Messrs. F. Cuvier and Geoffroy St. Hilaire, has come to its 36th number. M. Devaucel has given the description and drawings of several animals from India; his labours are enriching the cabinet of Natural History with a multitude of valuable objects. M. L. Delatour has also placed, in that vast depot, the collections that he formed in India, as also M. Auguste de St. Hilaire, the produce of his excursions into the interior of Brazil. M. de Ferrusac is proceeding on his great work respecting Molluscæ of the land and of fresh water. He has begun the description of fresh-water shells found in the fossile state, and instituted a comparison between the living and fossile species, treating, also, of a kind but little known, to which he gives the name of melanopsides. One point which he aims to prove is, that the different species of this last genus, and of several others that abound in potter's clay, and in the lignites, in several lower regions of Europe, are the same as those now found alive in more southern countries.

In medicine and surgery, the number of memoirs is considerable. An account of these, with the judgment of the academy respecting them, is postponed.

M. de Humboldt has announced his intention to rear and bring the vigon or llama to a state of domesticity, if practicable, previous to transporting them into Europe, where it is probable they might live without degenerating.

M. Lemare

M. Lomaro has presented to the academy an apparatus, which he calls a Calefactor, one that may be very usefully employed in domestic economy. The cylindrical vessel, placed in the middle, is every where surrounded by the fuel that heats it, and the fuel is, itself, surrounded by another vessel in the shape of a crown, of the same height as that in the middle, and which is filled with water. The circular void between these two vessels, and which serves as a hearth, is pierced at the lower part with small holes for the circulation of air.

An indelible ink is becoming more and more necessary in proportion to the improving skill and industry of forgers. A manufacturer of Paris, M. de la Renaudière, has presented a sample of ink of this description, which combines all the desirable qualities, and which resists all the agents usually employed to efface writing. It has received the approbation of the academy, and the recipe of it is placed under seal in the secretary's office, to try whether it will retain its qualities; some other kinds, with similar pretensions, having failed herein.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JACOB PERKINS, of Fleet-street, London, Engineer; for certain Improvements in Steam-Engines. Partly communicated to him by a Foreigner residing abroad.—Dec. 10, 1822.

**M**R. JACOB PERKINS declares the nature of his improvements to consist in heating water, or other fluid or fluids, for the purpose of generating steam for steam-engines, in a vessel or vessels kept, during such process of heating, full of such water, or other fluid or fluids, and also under pressure; and which said vessel he sometimes substitutes for the ordinary boiler used in steam-engines, and calls a *generator*. By this arrangement steam is generated with a much smaller quantity of fuel than by the ordinary boilers used in steam-engines of a like power. And he also declares that the nature of his improvements further consists in causing such water, or other fluid or fluids, so heated as aforesaid, to escape from under the said pressure, and pass at once from the generator into the steam-pipe, where it becomes steam or vapour, and in that form may pass thence to the cylinder, or to any other situation connected with a steam-engine, without the necessary intervention of any steam-chamber or other reservoir of steam. Also, that the nature of his improvements consists in causing such escape of water, or other fluid or fluids, to take place, by forcing other water, or other fluid or fluids, into the generator; and thereby maintaining the generator in that state of fulness required for the purposes of his said invention. Also, further consists in the application of the hereinbefore declared improvements generally, for the purpose of generating steam for steam-engines, whether such steam be employed to act through the

steam-pipe, without a steam-chamber immediately on the piston of a steam-engine, or to be collected in a reservoir or steam-chamber, and thence to act on the piston, or for heating the water for ordinary steam-engines, or for any other purpose for steam-engines. And in further compliance with the said proviso, he does hereby describe a manner in which his said invention may be performed, which manner is the best he has hitherto discovered, or is at this time in possession of, or informed of, and which is ascertained by the following description thereof.—The said generator may be heated by a variety of known furnaces, but the one he has used and found to be the best, is one of the cupola kind fed by a blast: and his safety-pipe, indicator, and forcing-pump, are not new, but he claims exclusive privilege for the following improvements only; that is to say:

*First*, for heating water, or other fluid or fluids, for the purpose of generating steam for steam-engines, in a vessel or vessels kept (during such process of heating) full of such water, or other fluid or fluids, and under a pressure greater than the expansive force of the steam to be generated from such water, or other fluid or fluids, at the time of its generation.

*Secondly*, for causing such water, or other fluid or fluids, so heated as aforesaid, to escape from under the said pressure, and pass at once from the generator into the steam-pipe, where it becomes steam or vapour, and in that form may pass thence to the cylinder, or to any other situation connected with a steam-engine, without the necessary intervention of any steam-chamber, or other reservoir of steam.

*Thirdly*, for the manner of causing such



such water, or other fluid or fluids, to escape as aforesaid; that is to say, by forcing other water, or other fluid or fluids, into the generator, until the pressure against the steam-valve shall cause it to rise, the valve being so loaded as not to rise, except by means of such extra pressure as aforesaid.

*Fourthly*, for the general application of such water, or other fluid or fluids, so heated as aforesaid, and of the steam or vapour generated thereby, whether such steam or vapour be employed through a steam-pipe without a steam-chamber or reservoir, to act immediately on the piston, or to be collected in a reservoir or steam-chamber, and thence to act on the piston, or only for heating water to generate other steam, or for any other purpose or purposes whatsoever; provided always that such general application as aforesaid be for the purposes of steam-engines.

**To ALEXANDER LAW, of the Commercial-road, Founder; for an Improvement in the Form of Bolts and Nails for Ships, and other Fastenings.—**July 17, 1821.

This improvement consists in giving the bolts and nails used for ships and other fastenings such a form or figure, that, when once driven home into their place, they cannot work themselves out by jars or strains, and this he effects by forming them with four, five, or a greater number of sides, and consequently as many intervening angles; and making the said sides and angles to wind round the axis of the bolt or nail in a screw form, so that the said bolts or nails, when in the act of being driven into a hole of proper size, revolve on their axis, as they are made to advance by the force applied to them; and the pieces therewith bolted together are held much more securely than they would be with common bolts; as the bolts thus formed cannot be drawn from either the one piece or the other, therewith bolted together, by any of the common strains to which such fastenings are exposed, without absolutely tearing out a portion of the solid substance of the wood. Of these improved bolts and nails a proper idea may be formed, by conceiving them, in the process of manufacturing them, to be formed in the first place into polygonal rods or prisms, of as many sides and intervening angles as may be required, any portion of which rod, if equally

twisted, would assume a screwed appearance, and would in fact present a kind of screwed bolts, composed of as many threads as they were angles originally given to the piece of rod before being thus twisted; and such a piece of polygonal rod, when thus treated, may be considered as a bolt or nail of my said improved form.—*Repertory*.

#### LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Edward Ollerenshaw, of Manchester, hat-manufacturer; for a method of dressing and furnishing hats, by means of certain machinery and implements to be used and applied thereto.—May 27, 1823.

Thomas Peel, of Manchester, esq. for a rotary-engine for the purpose of communicating motion by means of steam or other gaseous media.—May 27.

Stephen Wilson, of Streatham, csq.; for certain improvements in machinery for weaving and winding. Communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad.—May 31.

John Mills, of Silver-street, London; and Herman William Fairman, merchants; for certain improvements in rendering leather, linen, flax, sail-cloth, and certain other articles, water-proof. Communicated to them by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—May 31.

Richard Badnall, of Leek, silk-manufacturer; for certain improvements in dyeing.—June 3.

Thomas Attwood, of Birmingham, banker; for certain improvements in the making of cylinders for the printing of cottons, calicos, and other articles. Communicated to him by a person residing abroad.—June 3.

Thomas Mills, of Dudbridge, near Stroud, cloth-dresser; for certain improvements on machines for shearing or cropping woollen cloths. Communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad.—June 3.

Jacob Perkins, late of Philadelphia, but now of Fleet-street, London, engineer; for certain improvements in steam-engines. Partly communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—June 5.

Edward Cowper, of Kennington, mechanist; for certain improvements in machines and apparatus for printing calico, linen, silk, wool, paper, and other substances capable of receiving printed impressions.—June 10.

Robert Mushet, of the Royal Mint Tower-hill, gentleman; for mean or means, process or processes, for improving the quality of copper and alloyed copper, applicable to the sheathing of ships and other purposes.—June 14.

\* \* \* Copies of the specifications, or further notices of any of these inventions, will be inserted free of expense, on being transmitted to the Editor.

VARIETIES,

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

**W**E are glad to see Plans of Village and Neighbourly Libraries again afloat, and we once more recommend them to the zealous support of our readers. They complete the education of the people. The national schools commence a system of general instruction, which these perfect. The good effects of schools are lost if books are not provided for subsequent amusement and instruction; and these may be introduced into every village or neighbourly circle for ten or twelve guineas, and kept up at a guinea or two per annum. The books should not be of a canting or gloomy description, but should illustrate History, Geography, Biography, Natural Knowledge, and Voyages and Travels. We have seen a computation that there already exist in the United Kingdom not less than 340 permanent subscription libraries, 1900 book societies of circulation, and double the number of village libraries, the annual purchase of books by the whole exceeding sixty thousand pounds, and supplying one hundred thousand persons with reading of a solid and instructive character. Besides these means of enlightening the public, there are above 1000 circulating libraries, which supply sentimental reading to the female sex; and, in the three kingdoms, not short of 2,500 shops, which subsist wholly or chiefly by the sale of books. All these serve more or less as antidotes to superstition and political slavery; and, while they exist and flourish, a million of men in the liveries of power, the corruptions of parliament, and the chicanery of law, cannot cheat us of those rights and privileges on which depend our national energies and social prosperity. Behold this true picture of Britain, all ye foreign nations who sigh for liberty, and seek to enjoy it in paper constitutions. These may please the eye of speculative philosophy, but the genius of freedom will never fix her abode except among an educated population; and, whenever a paper constitution is promulgated, it should be accompanied simultaneously by the instruction of the whole population, and by the multiplication and activity of printing presses. If France had thus been instructed by Napoleon, the vile Cossacks would never have polluted her soil, nor the Bourbons have obtruded their abominations;

and, if Spain had been educated, her population would have risen *en masse* on the armed banditti who now spread desolation through her fertile provinces.

The good effects of Mr. MARTIN's Law against cruelty to animals begins to be acted upon through the nation, and must tend to produce sentiments of humanity among persons who hitherto have treated animals as they would blocks of stone. Rational beings, as they call themselves, are nevertheless so irrational as seldom to reflect on the love of life and the feelings of creatures not exactly in their own form; and this total absence of the faculty of thinking in nine of every ten of the human race is the cause of the numberless cruelties practised on beings as sensitive as ourselves. To the immortal honour of Mr. Martin, he has, *unaided*, been indefatigable in carrying his own Law into action, and has brought to punishment some of the brutal bipeds who abuse cattle in Smithfield, and who ill-treat that noble animal the horse. We are sorry to find that even Christians, who affect to respect the great moral law, suffer it to operate only in regard to objects whose reaction they fear. They generally do as they would be done unto when men as powerful as themselves, and under equal protection of the law, are concerned; but, when the object is defenceless, and under no legal protection, they then skin, boil, and roast alive, without remorse, and inflict other tortures too horrible to describe. The God of all must view these matters differently.

Mr. ROSCOE has been long engaged on a variorum edition of Pope, and it may be expected to make its appearance in the ensuing winter.

Sir J. E. SMITH, president of the Linnean Society, &c. has nearly ready for publication the first portion of his English Flora. So much has been done in botany since the publication of this author's "Flora Britannica" and "English Botany," especially with regard to natural affinities; and he has for thirty years past found so much to correct, in the characters and synonyms of British plants, that this will be entirely an original work. The language, also, is attempted to be reduced to a correct standard. The *genera* are reformed, and



and the *species* defined, from practical observation; and it is hoped the expectations of British botanists will not be disappointed.

Balloon speculations are again in activity, but managed with such small dexterity, as to prove, either that the parties were pretenders, or that the art retrogrades. The plan of filling with gas from the street-pipes much facilitates and cheapens the process, yet several failures in time, or ascent, have recently taken place, and even common accidents have not been guarded against. Nevertheless it appears, that, however high the parties ascend, and however low the barometer falls, the gas is still sufficient for the purposes of respiration; and the most remarkable, and perhaps unaccountable phenomenon, is the rapidity of progress compared with the ascertained velocity of winds, one of our recent aeronauts having gone over thirty-five miles in eighteen minutes.

Lithography and engraving on wood are working great changes in the general features of literature. We have just seen a small map from the office of Mr. WILICH, from writing on stone, which proves the great capabilities of that art in a new line. And in regard to wood, in which Mr. BEWICKE, the reviver, was a few years since the only artist, there are now in London twenty or thirty masters, and twice as many apprentices, in full work. Steel engraving, introduced by Messrs. PERKINS and HEATH, is also becoming general for school and popular books, which require tens of thousands of impressions; and we are indebted to Mr. READ for the introduction of a metal harder than copper, and not so susceptible of the action of oil, from which 10 or 20,000 good impressions may be taken of delicate subjects. In fact, between stone, wood, steel, and Read's hard metal, the old material of copper-plates seems likely to be abandoned. The great work of "Nature Displayed," which has just appeared, contains no less than 260 plates; but the whole are fine specimens of steel, hard metal, or wood, and calculated to yield 50,000 good impressions; whereas copper would not have afforded above 2000. Hence we get richly-ornamented books 100 per cent. cheaper than heretofore.

The shops of Messrs. MILLER and of SOUTER, who import American books, prove, by the variety and importance of the novelties which they exhibit, that

American literature is beginning to stand on its own legs. Thus far it could not be avoided that the transatlantic presses should merely reflect the literature of the mother country; but the improved capital of American booksellers begins to enable them to encourage original works, and, although the names of the writers are seldom classical, and their prenomens are often puritanical, consisting of Zachariahs, Emanuels, Eikanahs, Jedidiahs, Henekiabs, and the like, yet their good sense and originality will surmount these difficulties, and the genius of liberty do the rest.

Speedily will be published, *Telyn Dewi*, the Poetical Works of the Rev. D. DAVIS, of Castle-Howel, Cardigan-shire, chiefly in the Welsh Language, including translations from Gray, Cowper, Addison, Barbauld, &c. with a portrait of the author. The author's reputation as a classical Welsh poet of eminent merit, has been for many years established by his translation of Gray's *Elegy*, which is universally considered as equal to the original.

An *Essay on Human Liberty*, by the late DEAN MILNER, is in the press.

Mr. GODWIN has for some time been engaged on a work, to be entitled, the *History of the Commonwealth of England*. There is no part of the history of this island (says Mr. G. in his prospectus), which has been so inadequately treated as the *History of the Commonwealth*, or the characters and acts of those leaders who had for the most part the direction of the public affairs of England from 1640 to 1660. When the Commonwealth of England was overturned, and Charles the Second was restored, a proscription took place in this country, resembling, with such variations as national character and religion demanded, the proscriptions in the latter years of the Roman Republic. This severity had its object, and the measure might be necessary. That the restored order of things should become permanent, it might be requisite that the heads of the regicides should be fixed on the pinnacles of our public edifices, and that the exercise of every form of worship but that of the church of England should be forbidden, as it was forbidden. The proscription however went further than this. The characters of the men who figured during the interregnum were spoken of with horror, and their memoirs were composed after the manner of the *Newgate Calendar*. As the

bodies of Cromwel and Pym and Blake were dug out of their graves to gratify the spleen of the triumphant party, so no one had the courage to utter a word in commendation either of the talents or virtues of men engaged in the service of the Commonwealth. The motives for misrepresentation are temporary; but the effects often remain, when the causes are no more. This is in most cases the result of indolence only: historians follow the steps of one another, with the passiveness and docility of a flock of sheep following the bell-wether. What was begun by the writers who immediately succeeded the restoration, has ever since been continued. The annals of this period are written in the crudest manner, and touched with hasty and flying strokes, as if the authors perpetually proceeded under the terrors of contamination. No research has been exercised; no public measures have been traced to their right authors; and the succession of judges, public officers, and statesmen, has been left in impenetrable confusion. All is chaos and disorder. To develop this theme is the object of the work it is proposed to write. The purpose of the author is to review his materials with the same calmness, impartiality, and inflexible justice, as if the events of which he is to treat had happened before the universal deluge, or in one of the remotest islands of the South Sea. He will not consciously give place in the slightest degree to the whispers of favour or affection, nor fear to speak the plain and unvarnished truth, whoever may reap from it honour or disgrace. Such is the homage that ought to be paid to the genius of history; and such a narrative is the debt that future ages have a right to demand."

A prospectus and specimen are in circulation of a *Scientia Biblica*, or a *Copious Collection of Parallel Passages* for the illustration of the New Testament, printed in words at length: the whole so arranged as to illustrate and confirm the different clauses of each verse; together with the text at large, in Greek and English, the various readings, and the chronology.

A Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of Rocks in both Hemispheres, by M. de HUMBOLDT, translated into English under his immediate inspection, will be published next month.

Capt. A. CRUISE, of the 84th regt. has just ready for publication, *Journal*

of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand.

A new work, from the pen of Miss PORTER, author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," &c. will shortly appear, in three volumes, entitled *Duke Christian of Luneberg, or Traditions from the Hartz*.

Mr. SHARPE is preparing engravings from Mr. Westall's designs, for the *British Anthology, or Poetical Present*, designed, with considerable variation of materials and arrangement, as an exemplar of the once popular "Dodsley's Collection."

The next volume of the *Methodical Cyclopaedia* will consist of Geography. It will include an attempt to fix the pronunciation of names of places; and, in that respect, be superior to every existing geographical dictionary.

The regular publication of the *Encyclopedia Edinenses* will be resumed, and the work completed within the original limits. Part XIX. will be ready in October.

The author of the "Peerage and Baronetage Charts," "the Secretary's Assistant," &c. is preparing a Dictionary of English Quotations, in three parts. Part the First, containing Quotations from Shakspeare, will appear in a few days.

A Treatise on the Law of Libel, is preparing for publication, by RICHARD MENCE, esq. barrister-at-law, in which the general doctrines will be minutely examined, and logically discussed.

A Print is announced from the bust of the late Mr. CHARLES WARREN.

The eighth volume of the *Annual Biography and Obituary*, comprehending memoirs of most of the celebrated persons whose decease has taken place, or may take place, within the present year, is in preparation, and will be published on the 1st of January, 1824.

The *Star in the East*, with other Poems, by J. CONDER, is printing.

Mr. CHARLES WESTMACOTT is about to publish a humorous work, called *Points of Misery*, with designs by the ingenious Cruickshank.

Mr. SHIEL, the Irish dramatist, is printing an Epic Poem.

Sir EVERARD HOME has discovered that high notes do not affect animals, but that they are much stimulated by the low notes played on musical instruments.

Dr. CONQUEST will soon publish, *Outlines of Midwifery*, for the use of Students.



Dr. URE is preparing a new and revised edition of Berthollet on Dyeing.

Mr. LAMBERT is engaged on a Supplement to his splendid work on Pines.

A novel, called the Spawife, by Mr. GALT, is in the press.

The Newspapers are beginning to notice the Lansdown manuscripts, from which we published a series of selections ten years ago.

The Library of Napoleon was lately sold in London. Many of the books had notes by himself, and they fetched high prices. His ornamented walking-stick fetched thirty-seven guineas.

At the sale of Mr. Nollekin's works, his head of Sterne fetched 58 guineas, and of Fox 145 guineas.

The Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and the adjoining buildings, are to come down, and a splendid building erected on its site like the Pantheon at Rome.

Mr. BRISTOCKE is preparing the Life of Howell Harries, esq. founder of the establishment of Trevecka; and Mrs. BRISTOCKE is about to publish a translation of the Athaliah of Racine.

An edition is printing in London of the Entire Works of Demosthenes and Æschines, from the text of REISKE, collated with other editions.

The Rev. D. WARR is printing a Course of Lectures on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illustrating its original characters, &c.

Mr. COTTLE, of Bristol, will soon publish, Observations on the Orestor Caves, with engravings of the fossil remains of fourteen different animals.

Memoirs are printing of the late Capt. J. Neale, by the Rev. G. BARCLAY.

Mrs. J. TOWNLEY is printing a Letter to the Council of Ten.

An Account of a Visit to Spain in 1822-3, by MICHAEL QUIN, esq. will appear in a few days.

Mr. BRAYLEY, jun. announces the Natural History of Meteorolites.

A Translation of all the Greek, Latin, Italian, and French, Sentences, Phrases, &c. which occur in Blackstone's Commentaries, and also in the notes of Christian, Archbald, and Williams, is in the press.

Speedily will be published, Extracts from various Greek Authors, with English notes and lexicon, for the use of the junior Greek class in the University of Glasgow.

A new edition of Shirley's Works, by Mr. GIFFORD, is in forwardness. All the Plays are printed, and a portion of the Poems.

A new edition of Ford's Plays are also in preparation, by the same editor.

Early this month will appear the Classical-monosyllabic Explanatory Spelling-book, containing near 5000 primitive monosyllables, arranged rhythmically, and furnishing materials for the instructive diversion called Crambo.

The Night before the Bridal, and other Poems, by Miss GARNETT, is about to appear in an octavo volume.

An interesting tale will appear shortly, entitled the Stranger's Grave.

JAMES L. DRUMMOND, M.D. surgeon, professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Belfast Academical Institution, has in the press a duodecimo volume, entitled First Steps to Botany, intended as popular illustrations of the science, leading to its study as a branch of general education, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts.

Hurstwood, a tale of the year 1815, is in the press.

A novel is in the press, entitled Country Belles, or Gossips Outwitted.

#### RUSSIA.

The Academy of Sciences of Petersburg, authorised by the Emperor, has made purchase of the magnificent cabinet of ancient medals of General Suchtelen. It consists of more than eleven thousand pieces, in gold, silver, and bronze, selected with care and taste, by an enlightened amateur.

A special Institute for the study of the oriental languages has been lately created, as an adjunct to the College of Foreign Affairs. It admits twenty young persons, intended to serve as interpreters to the Russian legations in the Levant. The two professors are Messrs. Demanges and Charmoy, *élèves* of the Royal Oriental School of Paris; their annual appointments amount to six thousand roubles.

The Assembly of Rabbis and Elders of Plosko, in Poland, came lately to a determination to allow the Jews to celebrate their Sabbath on the Sunday. The Polish Israelites are generally allowed to surpass their brethren of other countries in intelligence, attending to moral and useful instruction, rather than to cabalistical and talmudical dogmata.

#### GERMANY.

According to a decree of government in the Munich Journals, the beautiful royal domain of Schleihheim is to be converted into a school of agriculture, the pupils to be divided into three classes. The first, to comprise such as are intended for subaltern employments,

or any occupations connected with agriculture; the second, such as, in addition to the various processes of practical agriculture, would acquire the knowledge of the correlative arts; and the third, such as applying themselves chiefly to theory, would investigate, also, the sciences auxiliary to agriculture.

There have lately been discovered in a clayey soil, on the banks of the Neckar, near Stuttgart, ossified remains, of extraordinary magnitude, and believed to be those of the quadruped called Mammoth.

## FRANCE.

From an official return published of the births, marriages, and deaths, occurring in Paris in the year 1822, it appears, that of 26,880 children born, no less than 9,751 were bastards; or more than 36 illegitimate children out of every 100: the marriages were 7,157, and the deaths 23,269: in every instance there is, in these returns, a near approach to equality between the males and the females, except as to the *still-born* children, of which 795 were males, and only 626 females, which seems a singular result.

A commission from the Academy of Sciences at Paris, who have been deputed to inquire into and report on the liability to accidents from steam-engines, remarks justly, "that every mechanic method carries with it dangers; and, for persevering in the employment of it, it is sufficient that these dangers do not exceed, notwithstanding their possibility, a very slight degree of probability."

The Society of Christian Morals of Paris have proposed a prize of one thousand francs, to be adjudged to the author of the best memoir, on the following question: 'What means are to be adopted to ensure the final abolition of the Slave Trade, between the coast of Africa and the French colonies?' Memoirs to be addressed, before the first of July 1824, to the president. The views of the Society are detailed in its very extensive Program.

An inhabitant of Chaumont, in the department of Aube, turned up lately, while labouring in his field with his plough-share, an ancient earthen pot, containing about four thousand Roman medals in bronze. They bear the

effigies of several Roman emperors, of the third century, (from 250 to 260,) some of whom were only acknowledged by the armies which they commanded. Among others, appear Galienus; Victorinus the elder; Posthumus the elder; Marinus, surnamed Mammurius; Flavius Claudius; and Salumna, the wife of Galienus. The medals do not appear to have been ever in circulation, and are very well preserved.

## ITALY.

M. ANGELO MAI, prefect of the Vatican library, has just published a second edition of the fragments of the works of Frontonus. These he had discovered originally in the Ambrosian library of Milan, but he has now considerably augmented them, by fresh discoveries, made in the treasures of the Vatican. The literary public will be highly gratified to learn, that among these augmentations, are more than a hundred letters of Marcus Aurelius, Frontonus, and others. This edition is dedicated to the Pope.

It is intended to establish at Rome an English Academy of the Fine Arts. The English Academy of London, of which Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE is president, has already allotted a certain sum for this embellishment, which is to be kept up by annual subscriptions.

## UNITED STATES.

Repeating guns have been invented in America, containing from five to twelve charges each, which may be discharged, in less than two seconds to a charge, with the same accuracy and force as the ordinary fire-arms. The number of charges may be extended to twenty, or even forty, if required, without adding any thing to the incumbrance of the piece. The principle applies equally well to muskets, rifles, fowling-pieces, and pistols. These guns possess all the advantages of the ordinary fire-arms, for loading and firing single charges, with the additional advantage of priming themselves, and keeping in reserve any number of charges that may be required to meet any emergency, which charges are as completely under the distinct and separate control of the gunner, as a single charge in the ordinary gun. We wish the patriots in Spain and Greece had a monopoly in them.



## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FOURTH YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. I.** *To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Time limited for those Purposes respectively, until the 25th Day of March 1824; to permit such Persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the 1st Day of Hilary Term 1824; and to allow Persons to make and file such Affidavits, although the Persons whom they served shall have neglected to take out their Annual Certificates.*

**Cap. II.** *To amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the Trade between his Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Parts of the World.*

**Cap. III.** *For continuing to his Majesty for One Year certain Duties on Sugar, Tobacco, and Snuff, Foreign Spirits, and Sweets, in Great Britain; and on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates in England; and for receiving the Contributions of Persons receiving Pensions and holding Offices; for the Service of the Year 1823.*

**Cap. IV.** *For raising the Sum of Twenty Millions by Exchequer Bills for the Service of the Year 1823.*

**Cap. V.** *To render valid certain Marriages.*

**Cap. VI.** *For applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the Year 1823.*

**Cap. VII.** *To regulate the Appointment and Swearing into Office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland.*

**Cap. VIII.** *To continue until the 25th Day of July, 1824, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament, an Act made in the 54th Year of his late Majesty, for rendering the Payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.*

**Cap. IX.** *To repeal the Rates, Duties, and Taxes payable in respect of Male Servants, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, in Ireland.*

**Cap. X.** *To rectify a Mistake in an Act, intituled an Act for making and maintaining certain Roads and Bridges in the Counties of Lanark and Dumbar-ton, in so far as relates to the Application of certain Exchequer Bills therein mentioned.*

**Cap. XI.** *For repealing certain of the Duties of Assessed Taxes; for reducing certain other of the said Duties; and for relieving Persons who have compounded for the same.*

**Cap. XII.** *For the regulating of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.*

**Cap. XIII.** *For punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*

**Cap. XIV.** *To continue for Five Years, and from thence until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, Two Acts made in the 47th and 50th Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, for the preventing improper Persons from having Arms in Ireland.*

**Cap. XV.** *To continue for Five Years, and from thence until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and to amend the Laws relating to Yeomanry Corps, in Ireland.*

**Cap. XVI.** *To explain so much of the General Turnpike Act, as relates to the Toll payable on Carriages laden with Lime for the Improvement of Land.*

**Cap. XVII.** *To repeal certain Provisions of an Act passed in the Third Year of his present Majesty, intituled an Act to amend certain Provisions of the Twenty-sixth of George the Second, for the better preventing of clandestine Marriages.—March 26.*

§ 1. Whereas by the Act of last year it is amongst other things enacted, that no licence for any marriage shall, from and after the 1st day of September in the year of our Lord 1822, be granted by any person having authority to grant the same, until oath shall have been made by the persons and to the effect required by the said Act, from and after the passing of this Act, the herein-before recited provision of the said Act, and all and every the enactments and provisions contained in that part of the said Act which is subsequent to such herein-before recited provision, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; and licences shall and may be granted by the same persons, and in the same manner and form, and in the case of minors with the same consent, and banns be published in the same manner and form, as licences and banns were respectively regulated by the provisions of the said recited Act of his late Majesty King George the Second.

§ 2. All

§ 2. All marriages which have been or shall be solemnized under licences granted or banns published conformably to the provisions of the said recited Act of his present Majesty, shall be good and valid: provided always, that no marriage solemnized under any licence granted in the form and manner prescribed by either of

the said recited Acts, shall be deemed invalid on account of want of consent of any parent or guardian.

Cap. XVIII. *Concerning the Disposition of certain Property of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors.*

Cap. XIX. *For further regulating the Reduction of the National Debt.*

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DAMA.

*Douze Mélodies Françaises, avec accompagnement de Piano ou Harpe, paroles imitées de Thomas Moore, esq.; par le Comte Auguste de Lagarde. 8s.*

IT may be necessary to remark, for the information of those who are not acquainted with the modern poets of the French nation, that for "song" the Comte de Lagarde is esteemed by his countrymen in a manner equally on a par with the sentiments we profess for the abilities of the author of "Lalla Rookh." His poem of "Kosciuski," his poetical translation of "Dirmitris Domskoy," a Russian tragedy, "Sophiowka," a Polish poem, and many other works, too numerous to enumerate, stamp him at once as a poet and linguist of no small consideration among the votaries of Hermes and Apollo. An intelligent foreign gentleman, conversing on the merits of the "Douze Mélodies," which happened to lie before us, with that naïveté so peculiar to his nation, exclaimed, "that he verily believed Anacreon must have divided his mantle between the British and French poet; for both their performances were admirable."

The musical part of these melodies is selected from some of the most celebrated foreign composers of the present day; and, although well known in France, are not sufficiently so amongst us, notwithstanding their melodious sweetness fully entitle them to our attention. The following airs are particularly worthy of citation, and will afford much amusing gratification to those of our English ladies who complain of the great dearth of continental musical productions in this country:—"La dernière Rose de l'Été;" "Repose sur mon Sein;" "Le Legs;" and "La Harpe de Tara."

As a specimen of the happy facility of our author's poetical talents we select the following admirable imitation of Mr. Moore's ballad of "Farewell, but whenever you welcome the hour."

Adieu! mais pense à moi quand l'heure t'ôlera  
Au bois que nous aimons sonnera le plaisir,  
Pense alors à l'ami qui la trouvant si chère,  
Oubliait près de toi, qu'on l'a tant fait souffrir.  
Et bien qu'a m'opprimer, la fortune constante  
A de nouveaux revers vienne encore me livrer,  
Je leur opposerai l'image consolante  
Des instants de bonheur, que tu m'as fait goûter.

Dans vos joyeux banquets, quand le vin et le grâces  
De mille feux divers embrâseront vos sens,  
Mon cœur! Oh! mes amis, rapprochant les espaces  
S'unira près de vous, à ces transports charmans  
Fier de votre union, joyeux de vos folies,  
Il me retracera les tableaux les plus doux.  
Trop heureux, s'il me dit que quelques voix amies  
Murmuraient doucement, "Que n'est-il parmi nous?"

De quelques maux divers que le sort nous accable  
Il est des souvenirs, qu'il ne détruit jamais  
Ces tableaux du passé, dont le songe agréable  
Du présent douloureux vient émousser les traits!  
Ah! de tels souvenirs que toujours se compose  
Le tems qui me ravit, à des êtres chéris.  
On brise le cristal qui renfermait la rose  
Mais son parfum encor s'attache à ses débris.

In closing this volume, we strongly recommend the work to the public, on the score both of its musical and poetical talent; and we trust the publisher will not be tardy in inducing the Comte de Lagarde to a resumption of those labours which have afforded us in the present instance a treat truly and highly intellectual.

"Kinloch of Kinloch," a favourite Scotch Air; arranged with Variations for the Piano forte and Flute, by J. Ross. 3s.

"Kinloch of Kinloch" consists of so pleasing a series of passages, and is so calculated for piano-forte execution, that Mr. Ross, with whose merit as a vocal and instrumental composer the public is so well acquainted, could not have selected any subject better suited to the purpose to which it is here applied. In its present form, it furnishes a pleasing and improving practice, partly on account of the beauty of the theme, and partly because the modification was in such well-qualified hands.

*Hodsell's Collection of Popular Dances for the Piano-forte, Harp, or Violin. 1s.*

The airs here selected are nine in number; among which we meet with, "Charlie is my darling," "the Campbells are coming," "Adeline's Hornpipe," and "Over the water to Charlie."

All



All we can add, either in description or criticism of the publication, is to say, that the assortment it contains displays as much taste as choice exercised upon such light matter may be said to admit; and that its claims to notice is at least upon a par with that of any other of the same kind.

"*Beneath these rugged Elms;*" selected from *Grey's Poems*, and composed, with Accompaniments for the Piano-forte, by J. Bottomley. 1s.

Though Mr. Bottomley is by no means a composer devoid of taste or discernment, we do not think that, in the present instance, he has exactly caught the spirit of his author. Neither the key he has preferred, nor the time or measure he has selected, is, in our judgment, that which would have been most eligible for the subject of the words. The scale of E flat, or of F natural, would have been more analogous to a strain depicting a country church-yard, the spot where "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," than that of A with three sharps; and common time, *larghetto*, would have afforded an opportunity for some of that pathos which the scene and sentiment demanded.

"*Oh, speed thee, dear Kinsman,*" the celebrated Harp Song; composed and arranged by M. Corri. 1s.

This is an agreeable little air; and, in its arrangement for the voice and piano-forte, Mr. Corri has given it all the advantage of which it was susceptible from such an adaptation. With respect to the melody itself, it is a pleasure to us to have to say, that it merits all the favourable notice with which it has been honoured by the public, and that it was politic to publish a separate impression for general use.

#### THE DRAMA.

Melpomene and Thalia are about to resume their ancient reigns in their old and united dominions, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, when free and ample scope will be afforded for our dramatic remarks. At present we are restricted to the observation that, abiding by its tedious repetition of "Sweethearts and Wives," "Matrimony," "the Heir at Law," "the Beggar's Opera," (a story ten thou-

sand times told,) "the Lord of the Manor," (in which the exertions of Madame Vestris, Terry, and Harley, have been received as they merited,) and the production of a new farce, under the title of "the Great Unknown," weakly and ineffectually levelled at the concealed author of the numerous Scotch novels; the new house in the Haymarket has lately excited but little of that interest indispensable to the flourishing career of a metropolitan theatre.

At Drury Lane considerable preparations are making for the further comfort and gratification of the audience. Among these we have to notice the fresh colouring and gilding of the roof; the more convenient, as well as more striking, disposition of the grand chandelier, and other imposing illuminations. The view from the upper gallery is improved, and additions are making to the boxes that will not fail to enhance the accommodation of their visitors. These judicious alterations, the new facility given to the entrances of the pit, and the fresh decorations of the saloon, together with other less important but necessary improvements, while they evince the taste and spirit of the manager, will no doubt, ingratiate the public, and tend to sustain the honour of his establishment.

At Covent Garden the lessees have not been idle. The saloons and lobbies have been repainted and embellished; and the whole of the interior, especially the ceiling, wears a new and highly-ornamented face. The pigeon-holes have been fitted up by a handsome curve of panneling, by which the striking effect of the proscenium is considerably heightened. The fronts of the boxes have been newly ornamented, and now produce a light, rich, and varied effect. The spirit of personal indulgence, vying with that of ocular gratification, has added backs to the seats of the boxes, and also to the alternate seats of the pit; and the result of the *tout-ensemble* will not fail to please and surprise the numerous and splendid audiences which we think the managers entitled to expect.

Both houses will open on the same day,—the 1st of October.

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

**T**HE *Memoirs of the Baron de Kolli*, relate solely to his secret mission in 1810, from the British government, for liberating Ferdinand, king of Spain, from his captivity at Valençay. The narrative is written by the baron himself, and contains an apparently faithful account of that transaction; its failure, and the subsequent four years' imprisonment of Kolli, in the Donjon of Vincennes. The baron appears all along to have been honourable to principles, that show an undeviating attachment to the cause of absolute monarchy; and for which, it does not appear, that he has been hitherto sufficiently rewarded. Two hundred thousand livres, part of a sum entrusted to him by the British government, for the accomplishment of the escape of Ferdinand, and seized by the Duke of Otranto, were declared to have been legally confiscated, on application to Louis XVIII. Nevertheless the baron, like a true loyalist, so far from complaining, loads this monarch with praise. The different documents annexed appear to be genuine, and the whole of the narrative is interesting. His slavish devotion to despotism is forgotten, and we see in him only the inmate of a bastille, a melancholy victim of the cause of kings. The letter from George III. to Ferdinand, is a curious specimen of diplomacy; and we have the Marquis Wellesley's accompanying letter, in which he says that Ferdinand "is the most unfortunate prisoner whom the civilized world has ever seen, under the weight of usurpation and despotism." Subjoined to this narrative, there are memoirs of the queen of Etruria, written in the first person; and an engraving of Ferdinand fronts the title.

*BRAMSEN'S Remarks on the North of Spain*, contain no more than what could be gathered at inns and diligences, during a short and rapid tour through a part of that ill-fated country. It is from the name of Spain alone, that any bookseller could have hoped for a sale, for the volume contains nothing that can repay the trouble of perusal.

*Ferdinand the Seventh, or a Dramatic Sketch of the recent Revolution in Spain*, is written in the manner of a drama, and pretends to be a translation from the Spanish. The story is a sort of history of the revolution, but that is not worth attending to; it is a curiosity of a higher kind. It is well known that there are ears that cannot be moved by the "concord of sweet sounds;" and it has been

long asserted that a poet (who is a sort of musician) is *born and not made*. The latter assertion, however, has been generally understood of that "fine phrenzy" which "glances from earth to Heaven;" and not of that combination of words that constitutes the regularity of verse. To keep up a regular chime, and to make the syllables beat, as if they kept time to the tattoo of a drum, has never been supposed to require any nicety of ear; but here it is otherwise. There is not a line in ten, of the whole drama, that has the least degree of modulation. Every one consists of *exactly* ten syllables; but *each has been counted with the fingers*, and appear as if it had been written by a man that had been deaf from his cradle. The following may serve as a specimen:

I thank thee, worthy Cardinal; well  
Am I assured of faithful friendship on  
Thy part. Earnestly solicitous of  
Converse, I have prayed the king to grant  
Our private communications, while  
The period of durance still obtains, which  
Gladly I anticipate but temp'rary.

These are shocking verses, and yet the prose is passable. The following song must have been stolen, or at least furnished by another hand:

The smiles of the summer no longer are glowing,  
And dead are the blossoms which hang from the tree;  
And dark from the mountain the streamlet is flowing,  
And frozen the dew-drop that spangles the lea;  
But the tempest of winter may strip every bower,  
And rife the verdure of garden and grove;  
We heed not the storm, tho' around us it lower,  
While the heart is devoted to friendship and love.  
Dear social affection of Eden, still breathing,  
Thy magic can teach every landscape to bloom,  
The bare waving branches with blossoms enwreathing,  
And bid them the tints of fresh roses assume.  
Then what? tho' no verdure embellish the bower,  
Nor strains of sweet melody gladden the grove,  
We fear thee not, Winter, we'll baffle thy power,  
While the heart is devoted to friendship and love.

*An Essay on Criminal Laws*, by ANDREW GREEN, L.L.B. is a small but well-written work, which we should have noticed sooner had it come earlier into our hands. The unassuming pamphlet-form in which it appears, is unfavourable to its circulation; for *legal readers* are not apt to look for information, except in bulky volumes. The right of society to inflict public punishments upon offenders is very properly placed upon its necessity. "If," says the author, "along with the disposition to resent injuries received, nature had also furnished each individual with the means of making his resentment effectual against the offender, and that without inconvenience to the rest of society, any criminal laws for the punishment of such offences might



might have been unnecessary." "The exchange is one infinitely beneficial to the community, by putting a stop to those horrid scenes of bloodshed and confusion, which the indulgence of private revenge for injuries unavoidably produces." We are sorry that our narrow limits prevent us from giving even an outline of this valuable work. As a specimen of the author's manner of reasoning, we will give an extract on a much controverted subject.

"Among the things justly requiring the infliction of legal punishment, must not be included offences committed only towards the Deity; or any such breach of the duties of morality or religion, as concerns only the offender himself, and does not immediately injure other members of society. Human laws are not intended to enforce a general observance of moral and religious duties, or concerned to inflict punishment in any other cases than where the protection of society requires it. They are not to inflict punishment for the purpose of advancing the authority, or of exalting the dignity, of the Supreme Being."—"The right of inflicting punishment is confined to what may be necessary for our own safety, and must not be supposed to extend to what does not concern ourselves."—"How far the mere example of immorality, or irreligion, can be a proper ground of punishment, is a question that requires to be more particularly examined. Certainly it has often been held so. There seems, however, to be an obvious inconsistency in saying, that though a breach of moral or religious duty shall not be punishable merely for being offensive to the Deity, yet that it shall be punishable for its possible or probable tendency to produce what may be offensive to the Deity."—"If the first offence be not one that the safety of society requires to be suppressed, why should it become so, by its possible tendency to produce one which the safety of society would not require to be suppressed? Take the example of profane swearing, an offence towards the Deity.—We punish a murder, because the safety of society requires that another murder should not happen; but the safety of society does not require that another person should not swear, for the second act of swearing would do no more injury to society than the first had done." Whatever may be thought of this conclusion, it will be obvious from these extracts, that the writer is no ordinary reasoner; and, on that account, we would bestow upon the work our highest recommendation.

Dr. JOHN MASON GOOD's *Letter to Sir John Cox Hippisley, bart. on the Mischief incidental to the Tread Wheel, as an Instrument of Prison Discipline*, is another pamphlet well worthy of consideration. With regard to the advantages to be de-

rived from this recently-invented instrument of punishment, there are different opinions, but that of its predominant evils appears to be gaining ground. Dr. Good is not one of those modern philosophers who would abolish all punishment, and believe that, by the powers of reasoning, they could *convert* a criminal into virtue. His objection to the tread-wheel is, that instead of inuring the prisoner to labour, it tears his frame to pieces and undermines his constitution; that it produces ruptures and various other diseases; and, with regard to females, is most indecent, tormenting, and destructive. It has been asked, by Mr. Dent, of Yorkshire, "where is the labourer whose *daily task* does not exceed a walk of *two miles*, even admitting it to be up-hill? Yet this is as great a length of distance as can be performed by the revolution of the tread-wheel in *six hours*, the average of each man's labour at it per day." To this Dr. Good has a triumphant answer, founded on experiments made at Lancaster castle; "by putting this slow and snail-paced labour to the test of a pair of scales, which have been employed as a direct sarcometer, to determine the amount of struggle between the living powers of human flesh and blood, and the destroying powers of the tread-wheel. While the pace is only a mile and a half, or a little more, for the day, it appears that the strain on the muscles has not hitherto been found so mischievous as to make any inroad on the living principle; but the moment the measure of labour is pushed on to two miles a day, the whole system shrinks before it, and the prisoners waste away, at the rate of from a pound to nearly a pound and a half every three weeks!" "Now," says the Doctor, "what other labour under the sun, short of that of actual torture, to which men have ever been condemned, or in which they ever can engage, in the open air, has produced, or can be conceived to produce, such a loss of flesh and blood as that before us; where the rate of progression, whether up hill, down hill, or on level ground, does not exceed two miles for the entire day; and the labourer has to carry no bag of tools, or weight of any kind, but the weight of his own body?" This reasoning is infallible; and "while the rival instrument of the *hand crank mill* is capable of effecting, as it appears to be, all that the *tread-mill* can or ought to achieve, without the ill consequences it menaces, it should seem to follow, that the moral and benevolent heart must give its unreserved suffrage to the latter."

A Mr. PRATTENT has published an Eton edition of the *Eton Grammar*, illustrated by some pertinent notes; but, in affecting to combine with his book the interrogative system, he has betrayed his



inexperience in the art of teaching. At the end of every section a series of triple questions are introduced, not only not calculated to exercise the understanding of the pupil, but arranged in the exact order of the text, so as to call for neither labour nor ingenuity in preparing the answers. Perhaps Mr. Prattent meant to engraft on his book the Interrogative System of Instruction; but in his humble imitation he has completely missed the object. Such an abortion will not, we trust, be countenanced by the masters of Eton school, or by any discerning tutor. Questions, in the order of the text, we repeat, for the hundredth time, are as ridiculous as useless.

Mr. J. MARSHALL, to whose indefatigable industry and laudable public spirit we are indebted for so many accurate financial details, and economical calculations, has just published his *third Exposition of the Votes of Parliament during the Preceding Session*. We have introduced two of them to our readers in the Supplements to the two last volumes, and we cannot adduce a higher proof of our opinion of their great interest and merit. Perhaps we have done enough to expose the bad spirit of our lower House, and we shall therefore content ourselves for the future in noticing Mr. Marshall's annual publication, and in earnestly recommending it to the patronage of all true patriots, and to circulation among electors generally.

The well-known "*Practical Essays on Mill-Work*," by the late ROBERT BUCHANAN, have received very important illustrations and additions, in a second edition just issued, prepared by Mr. Tredgold, the author of "*An Essay on the Strength of Cast Iron*," and several other writings, wherein mathematical theory and mechanical practice are most happily blended. The best form for the teeth of wheels is now shown to be attainable, by combining the arcs of circles in a new manner: it is shown how to cause the chief action of the teeth to take place, after they have passed the line joining the centres of the wheels: the theory of bevelled gear is much simplified, and practical rules are derived, far more correctly setting out and finishing bevelled teeth, than heretofore has been practised. The nature of mechanic force is considered under some new points of view, tending to facilitate the calculations of machinery: the ascertainment of the best sets of numbers for the teeth of wheels and pinions is explained and illustrated by examples. From a new investigation, the Editor is led to the conclusion, that a water-wheel, to produce the maximum of effect, from a given fall of water, should be made so much greater in diameter than the height of that fall, as to receive the water upon

the wheel, at  $52\frac{3}{4}^\circ$  distant from its vortex: that the velocity of the wheel's circumference, answering to this maximum of effect, is not a constant quantity, as heretofore has been assumed, but is dependant on the height of fall in each particular case, and for the most part exceeds considerably the limit assigned by Mr. Smeaton, as has long been known to some of the practical mill-wrights of our northern counties. Throughout the work, the Editor's notes supply important corrections or additions, to the text; and we can with confidence recommend this edition to the notice of mechanics, and to readers upon this subject.

\* \* We are assured that the Essay on Homer, noticed in our last, is not the Prize Essay of the Royal Society, but a speculation, so printed and titled as to mislead the unwary. We expected little from the society, and therefore were taken in by the aspect of the pamphlet. Its title runs as follows, "*A Dissertation on the Age of Homer; his Writings and Genius; and on the State of Religion, Society, Learning, and the Arts, during that period. Being the Prize Question proposed by the Royal Society of Literature, for his Majesty's Premium of One Hundred Guineas, for the best Dissertation on the subject.*"—If really designed as a hoax on the society, we give the author credit for much ingenuity and great satirical talent.

#### ANTIQUITIES.

Interesting Roman Antiquities recently discovered in Fife, ascertaining the scite of the great Battle fought between Agricola and Galgacus, &c.; by the Rev. A. Small. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Baron de Kolli, relative to the secret Mission on which he was employed by the British Government in 1810, for the purpose of effecting the liberation of Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, from Captivity at Valençay. Written by himself. To which are added, Memoirs of the Queen of Etruria. Written by herself. With a portrait and vignette. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

The Life of Isaac Walton: including Notices of his Contemporaries; by Thos. Zouch, D.D. F.R.S. with plates, fiscap. 12s.

An Account of the Life and Writings of Sir Thos. Craig, of Riccarton; by P. F. Tytler, esq. F.R.S. 9s.

Memoirs of Philip de Comines: containing the History of Lewis XI. and Charles VIII. of France, and of Charles the Bold Duke of Burgundy. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

#### CHEMISTRY.

A Series of Lectures upon the Elements of Chemical Science, lately delivered at the Surrey Institution; comprising the Basis of the New Theory of Crystallization, and Diagrams



Diagrams to illustrate the Elementary Combination of Atoms, particular Theories of Electrical Influence, and of Flame; with a full description of the Author's Blowpipe, and its powers and effects when charged with certain Gases, &c. illustrated with 8 plates; by Goldsworthy Gurney. 8vo.

## CLASSICS.

Aristophanis Comœdia ex optimis exemplaribus emendatæ, cum Versione Latina, Variis Lectionibus, Notis, et Emendationibus accedunt Deperditarum Comœdiarum fragmenta, et Index Verborum, nominum propriorum, phrasium, et præcipuarum particularum à Rich. Franc. Phil. Brunck. 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. boards.

A Dissertation on the Age of Homer, his Writings and Genius; and on the State of Religion, Society, Learning, and the Arts, during that period, &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d. sewed.

## COMMERCE.

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THE circumstance of life presents nothing more miserable in prospect or painful in reality, than the surviving of the body after the departure of the intellect.

In this particular it is especially providential that blindness to the future is given to man; for how could an individual live and enjoy life under the dreadful anticipation that he should ere long crawl upon the surface of the earth—the semblance rather than the substance of a living being,—a burthen, if not to himself, at least to those near to and about him.

Some degree of apprehension in reference to this result may, however, occasionally prove salutary in causing us to shun those courses which naturally, if not necessarily, lead to it.

A scene has but a few hours since passed before the observation of the present writer calculated to give thought to the thoughtless, and to prove of more preventive efficacy than precept upon precept from the moralist, or denunciation after denunciation from the preacher—a scene to do justice to which would defy the picturesque force of even Irving's phraseology and manner—a scene which it were desirable should be witnessed by

all the disciples of that delusive creed, "a short life and a merry one," for those suicidal attempts at abridging existence which the sensualist avowedly makes often fail of their full effect, and instead of conducting their victim at once to the silence and repose of the grave, either open upon him a sad and dreary purgatory of powerless regret, or entomb his soul in the dust of his body a long, long time before the latter goes to its native dust of the earth. Oh! if any thing could stay the hand of mad intemperance, it would be the passing of some hours or days with the semi-vital half-conscious thing which intemperance has made. But the writer's admonitions, should they be considered such, come, he is happy to say, too late. The habits of all classes of society (he asserts it in spite of vituperations to the contrary) have recently much improved, and the tone of nerve will be found to keep pace with the improved tone of morals and manners.

The principal diseases of the present month have been, as was to be expected, bilious; some cases of cholera have proved exceedingly violent; and the reporter sees daily cause for reiterating his recommendation to attend at this season of the year to the slightest menaces of stomach or bowel disorders.

disorders. What would be an easy task for the medical adviser on one day, might be attended not only with difficulty, but fear of failure, on the next; so rapid in their strides do we find those maladies which implicate especially the organ of biliary secretion. It is to the intertropical countries that we must go to witness these contests between disease and medicine in their full measure of force; but even here in England, during the autumnal mixture of hot days with damp and dewy evenings, cholera is often formidable in its aspect, and rapidly fatal in its career, unless the speedy and judicious interposition of art say nay to its fearful menaces.

Let any one who doubts the efficacy of medicine in subduing disease read the masterly account lately presented to the world by Dr. MASON GOOD, of the spasmodic cholera of India; and let every student of medicine who has not seen the volumes of Dr. G. to which the reporter now refers, forthwith procure them. The work entitled "The Study of Medicine," with all its faults, for faultless it is not, affords a noble instance of what genius may accom-

plish when backed by industry and regulated by taste; and we have now, what previously we had not, a body of medical instruction to which the amateur cultivator of the science can apply, without being scared by technicals on the one hand, or misguided by empiricism on the other.\*

Bedford-row;

Sept. 20, 1823.

D. UWINS, M.D.

\* The reporter has had another opportunity of seeing the cancerous breast, to which he last month referred, under Mr. Samuel Young's treatment by pressure; and he is happy to say that the progress towards cure has been during the few preceding weeks, particularly rapid. Mr. Foster, of Guy's Hospital, (the reporter is now at liberty to mention names,) expresses himself fully satisfied that the schirrous mass is very considerably reduced, as is Mr. Desormaux himself, the husband of the lady who is the subject of the malady. Mr. Desormaux is an apothecary residing at No. 16, Charlton-street, Somers' Town.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

**M.** LAPLACE, the modern high-priest of the exploded doctrine of attraction, and who considers profundity in mathematics a substitute for COMMON SENSE, is publishing new speculations on the tides, on the shape of the earth, &c. &c. founded on the doctrine of a central or converging force in the sun, &c. on the principle, in regard to the tides, that the sun and moon actually push up the waters from the bottom of the sea! In like manner, this able mathematician has abused his science by papers and volumes about molecular and capillary attraction, although a tenth part of the same analysis devoted to experiments with a few bungs would have shewn him, that all such approaches are mere results of the intercepted pressure, or elasticity, of the gas in which the bodies are saturated. M. Arago, and other French speculators, are in like manner rendering Nature ridiculous by their discussions about electrical and magnetical fluids; when it is palpable that no such fluids exist; and they might, with equal propriety, treat of a moonshine fluid, a shadow fluid, or of the climax of absurdity, M. Laplace's gravific atoms, whose rate of motion he has yet been unable to determine!

A learned foreign professor pretends to have discovered that all atmospheric aqueous substances, as hail, snow, rain, and dew, contain iron combined with nickel; from which the attempt is made, to account for the recent formation of ærolites, prior to the every-day occurrence, somewhere,

of the fall of meteoric stones from the sky, forgetting that the major part of these masses are stony and not metallic, and overlooking the important facts of the prodigious velocity in an horizontal direction of the principal masses from which the falling stones, in the shape of fragments, invariably, have just before been detached with explosive violence, often visible to the eye as a train of sparks. We have in England two better theories on this subject: one by Mr. Farey, which refers these masses to the class of satellitulae, revolving in elliptical orbits around our earth, so near thereto as to dip into its atmosphere, at every return to their peregrio, which occur at intervals of about nine hours; but, every one of which successive returns, happening over a fresh and distant spot, and, in the majority of instances, over the vast ocean, or in the day-time on unfrequented lands, &c. The other, by Sir Richard Phillips, who ascribes meteorolites to small bodies generated and floating in space, which the earth encounters in its orbit.

It has been discovered in America, that a round thin plate of soft iron, fixed on a lathe spindle and turned with great rapidity, is capable, in a very surprising manner, by the motion of its edge, of cutting hard steel, a saw plate for instance, presented to it; the groove in the steel acquiring an intense heat, without the same degree of heat penetrating the soft iron, as is asserted by the Rev. Mr. Dagget in Professor Silliman's Journal.



A new diving-bell, or improved instrument, is now in use in making a new pier at Port Patrick. It is a square cast metal frame, about eight feet high, twenty-two feet in circumference, and weighing upwards of four tons. This frame is open below, and at the top are twelve small circular windows made of very thick glass, such as are sometimes seen used on-board of ships. These windows are so cemented or puttied in, that not a bubble of water can penetrate; and when the sea is clear, and particularly when the sun is shining, the workmen are enabled to carry on their operations without the aid of candles. In the inside of the bell are seats for the workmen with pegs to hang their tools on, and attached to it is a strong double air-pump, which is a great improvement on the old-fashioned plan of sinking barrels filled with air. From this pump issues a thick leathern tube, which is closely fitted into the bell, and the length of which can easily be proportioned to the depth of wa-

ter. The bell is suspended from a very long crane, the shaft of which is sunk to the very keel of a vessel fitted up for the purpose, and which is, in fact, a necessary part of the diving apparatus. On the deck of this vessel is placed an air-pump, worked by four men, with an additional hand to watch the signals. When about to commence operations, the sloop is moved to the outside of the breakwater, the air-pump put in motion, and the crane worked. From its weight and shape, the machine must dip perpendicularly; while the volume of air within enables the workmen to breathe, and keeps out the water. Two or three men work with perfect ease and safety 20, 25, and sometimes 30, feet below water. With picks, hammers, jumpers, and gunpowder, the most rugged surface is made even; and not only a bed prepared for the huge masses of stone which are afterwards let down, but the blocks themselves strongly bound together with iron and cement.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT concerns us to learn, that although the trade of the empire is progressively increasing, that of the port of London is simultaneously decreasing. The cause is to be ascribed to the system of docks, the dues and charges connected with which operate so heavily on imports, as to confer great advantages on Liverpool, and other

ports; while the restrictions which attend ships and their crews while within the docks, deprive the proprietor of cargoes of all free agency. We foresaw that such was likely to be the consequence of the Colquhoun system when it was commenced, and pride will abet it till London has lost the greater part of its foreign commerce.

### PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

Aug. 20.

Sept. 23.

	Aug. 20.	Sept. 23.	
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£3 5 0 to 4 0 0	4 0 0 to 5 10 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	3 15 0 — 4 3 0	3 15 0 — 4 0 0	do.
—, fine ..	5 7 0 — 6 2 0	5 10 0 — 6 2 0	do.
—, Mocha .....	5 0 0 — 8 0 0	5 0 0 — 7 10 0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common..	0 0 9 — 0 0 11	0 0 9 — 0 0 10½	per lb.
—, Demerara.....	0 0 11½ — 0 1 1½	0 0 11½ — 0 1 1¼	do.
Currants .....	5 12 0 — 0 0 0	5 8 0 — 5 10 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey .....	1 18 0 — 2 2 0	1 13 0 — 2 0 0	per chest
Flax, Riga .....	63 0 0 — 64 0 0	64 0 0 — 65 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine ....	42 0 0 — 43 0 0	41 0 0 — 43 0 0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets ....	8 0 0 — 10 10 0	8 8 0 — 11 11 0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	6 10 0 — 7 10 0	7 10 0 — 8 10 0	do.
Iron, British, Bars ....	8 10 0 — 9 0 0	8 10 0 — 9 0 0	per ton.
—, Pigs .....	6 0 0 — 7 0 0	6 0 0 — 7 0 0	do.
Oil, Lucca .....	9 10 0 — 10 0 0	9 0 0 — 9 10 0	25 galls.
—, Galipoli.....	54 0 0 — 0 0 0	53 0 0 — 0 0 0	per ton.
Rags .....	2 1 0 — 0 0 0	2 0 6 — 0 0 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 10 0 — 0 0 0	3 10 0 — 0 0 0	do.
Rice, Patna .....	0 16 0 — 1 0 0	0 16 0 — 0 18 0	do.
—, Carolina .....	1 18 0 — 2 0 0	1 18 0 — 2 2 0	do.
Silk, China, raw.....	0 16 1 — 0 18 1	0 16 1 — 0 18 1	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein ....	0 11 5 — 0 12 10	0 11 5 — 0 12 10	do.
Spices, Cinnamon .....	0 7 0 — 0 8 4	0 8 0 — 0 8 3	do.
—, Cloves .....	0 3 9 — 0 4 0	0 3 9 — 0 4 0	do.
—, Nutmegs .....	0 3 1 — 0 0 0	0 3 1 — 0 0 0½	do.
—, Pepper, black..	0 0 6¼ — 0 0 6½	0 0 6¼ — 0 0 6¼	do.
—, white..	0 1 3½ — 0 1 3½	0 1 3 — 0 1 3	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 2 9 — 0 3 3	0 2 9 — 0 3 3	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 1 — 0 2 2	0 2 1 — 0 2 2	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0 2 4 — 0 2 6	0 2 4 — 0 2 6	do.

Sugar

Sugar, brown.....	2	14	0	—	2	15	0	2	14	0	—	2	15	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine ....	3	5	0	—	3	8	0	3	3	0	—	3	11	0	do.
—, East India, brown	1	0	0	—	1	4	0	1	0	0	—	1	4	0	do.
—, lump, fine.....	4	4	0	—	4	8	0	4	3	0	—	4	6	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted....	2	2	0	—	0	0	0	2	4	0	—	0	0	0	do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1	17	0	—	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2	0	6	do.
Tea, Bohea.....	0	2	5	—	0	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	0	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	per lb.
—, Hyson, best .....	0	5	7	—	0	6	0	0	5	9	—	0	6	0	do.
Wine, Madeira, old ....	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe
—, Port, old .....	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	do.
—, Sherry .....	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt

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*Course of Exchange, Sept. 23.*—Amsterdam, 12 10.—Hamburgh, 38 2.—Paris, 26 5. Leghorn, 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ .—Lisbon, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. 1823: extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 61.]

*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

ALDERSEY, B. Liverpool, grocer. (Hinde  
Andrew, P. R. Brighton, grocer. (Willoughby  
Atkinson, A. Ludgate-hill, cabinet-maker. (Harvey  
and Co.  
Barnes, W. Newhall, Worcestershire, cattle-dealer.  
(Jones, Tewkesbury  
Batterbee, P. F. Norton, Suffolk, brandy-merchant.  
(Golding, Walsham  
Biles, J. Cranbourne, Dorsetshire, blacksmith.  
(Hodding, Salisbury  
Bish, D. Shirehampton, Gloucestershire, dealer.  
(Hicks and Co. L.  
Broughall, R. Little Ness, Shropshire, farmer.  
(Williams, Shrewsbury  
Caton, H. Beaminster, Dorsetshire, draper. (Green  
and Co. L.  
Cogger, T. Haymarket, glassman. (Young  
Cooper, J. Leicester, linen-draper. (Pullen and Son  
Cone, J. Crutched-friars, victualler. (Alexander  
Critchley, J. and T. Walker, Bolton, liquor-mer-  
chants. (Adlington and Co. L.  
Dighton, G. Rochester, draper. (Green and Co. L.  
Fleming, R. Yarmouth, wine-merchant. (Daniell  
and Co. L.  
Fox, T. Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars'-road,  
woollen-draper. (Bolton  
Funston, R. Cambridge, dealer. (Peacocke  
Garside, J. High-street, Whitechapel, butcher.  
(Gray  
Grange, J. Piccadilly, nurseryman. (Barber  
Graves, J. and H. S. Langbourn-chambers, mer-  
chants. (Fisher  
Greetham, T. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Chester, L.  
Hasford, J. Trowbridge, victualler. (Berkley, L.  
Hartwright, T. Kinver, Staffordshire, victualler.  
(Hemington, Oldbury  
Hill, R. Stafford, silversmith. (Tyndall and Co.  
Birmingham  
Holman, R. Crown-street, Finsbury-square, hatter.  
(Annesley  
Hone, J. W. Brixton, draper. (Wilde and Co. L.  
Howell, J. Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, linen-draper.  
(Clarke, Bristol  
Horn, H. Cherry-garden street, Rotherhithe, mer-  
chant. (Birkett, L.  
Hunter, J. Halifax, dealer. (Scatherd  
Jenkins, J. Tewkesbury, wine-merchant. (Windus

Jennings, J. Keynsham, Somersetshire, saddler.  
(Drewe  
Johnson, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Battye, L.  
Kirkpatrick, W. E. Lime-street, merchant. (Gatty  
and Co.  
Knowles, G. Brighton, stable-keeper. (Crosvelier  
Lec, H. T. Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway, slop-  
seller. (Wilde and Co.  
Lowndes, J. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Brooke  
Marchant, J. Freshford, Somersetshire, innkeeper.  
(Mason, L.  
Maddy, W. Leeds, linen-draper. (Payne  
Martin, J. Bolton, manufacturer. (Willett, L.  
Maunder, J. Upper Ground-street, Christchurch,  
victualler. (Ware and Co.  
Maxwell, J. Boston, tea-dealer. (Chester, L.  
Meilheim, L. J. de, Arundel-street, Strand, mer-  
chant. (Taylor  
Mitchell, W. Norwich, silversmith. (Gale, L.  
Myers, A. Haymarket, tailor. (Morgan  
Oldriere, L. Dartmouth, tallow-chandler. (Prideaux,  
Kingsbridge  
Perrell, J. King-street, Cheapside, silk-manufac-  
turer. (James  
Phillips, D. Cold Blow, Pembrokeshire, victualler.  
(Callen, Pembroke  
Rigg, R. and A. Whitehaven, brewers. (Walker  
Roche, G. Liverpool, tobacconist. (Adlington  
Ryder, R. Edale, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner.  
(Whitlow, Manchester  
Skinner, E. Rochester, victualler. (Shafto, Bishop-  
wearmouth  
Smith, J. Doncaster, grocer. (Hardy and Co.  
Sheffield  
Smith, T. Manor-row, Tower-hill, earthenware-  
man. (Robinson  
Sutton, W. Sunbury, brewer. (Vincent, L.  
Telford, J. and W. Arundell, Liverpool, drapers.  
(Green and Co. L.  
Underwood, C. Cheltenham, builder. (Bowyer  
Watt, C. Sidney-street, Goswell-street road, pen-  
manufacturer. (Butler  
Watt, C. Spencer-street, Goswell-street road, mer-  
chant. (Evitt and Co.  
Watson, T. Longsight, Lancashire, dealer. (Atkin-  
son, Manchester  
Wilson, R. and F. Oxford-street, linen-draper.  
(Stevens  
Wood, J. Cardiff, banker. (Gregory, L.  
Worth, J. and J. Trump-street, warehouseman.  
(Phipps

DIVIDENDS.



## DIVIDENDS.

Ainey, J. Liverpool  
 Andrale, A. and T. Worswick,  
 Lancaster  
 Bidwith, T. Bagginwood, Shrop-  
 shire  
 Bird, J. and H. Bartlett's-build-  
 ings  
 Blyth, J. Newcastle-under-Lyme  
 Bowmap, J. Salford  
 Broughall, R. Shrewsbury  
 Butler, J. Milk-street  
 Clark, G. D. Strand  
 Coburn, T. Witney  
 Cotterell, J. Worcester  
 Davies, S. and P. Drayton-in-  
 Hales, Shropshire  
 Denham, C. R. Fetter-lane  
 Denziloe, M. K. Bridport  
 Dicks, J. Tottenham court-road  
 Edwards, E. Conway  
 Evans, W. Mackynulleth, Montgo-  
 meryshire  
 Evans, T. B. Strand  
 Ford, W. Walworth-road  
 Frood, W. Rochdale  
 Garnett, J. Liverpool

Gill, W. C. Melksham  
 Gribbell and Hellyar, East Stone-  
 house, Devonshire  
 Haddan, W. Lombard-street  
 Harris, W. Birmingham  
 Harvey, J. Leadenhall-market  
 Higginbotham, N. Macclesfield  
 Higgs, D. Chipping Sodbury,  
 Gloucestershire  
 Hinde, T. Liverpool  
 Hopkins, J. jun. Cholsey, Berks  
 Hornsby, T. jun. Hull  
 Hughes, J. Cheltenham  
 Husband, R. Plymouth  
 Iuchbold, T. Leeds  
 Jarvis, T. Adderbury, Oxfordshire  
 Jones, J. Coreley  
 Jones, W. Shoreditch  
 Kitchen, R. and J. Amery, Li-  
 verpool  
 Lucas, J. Weymouth-terrace,  
 Hackney-road  
 Marshall, W. Hessle, Yorkshire  
 Martin, F. Tewkesbury  
 Mawhood, R. Wakefield  
 Nillock and Lathom, Bath

Passmore, J. Farnham  
 Pilling, J. Huddersfield  
 Quinton, W. and J. Basford, So-  
 mersetshire  
 Rangecroft, J. Bingfield, Berksh.  
 Redley, J. Lancaster  
 Roundell, J. Skipton, Yorkshire  
 Russell, G. Birmingham  
 Salmon, S. Regent-street  
 Saunders, W. Beckington, So-  
 mersetshire  
 Smith, J. Liverpool  
 Squire, L. Ernith, Huntingdon-  
 shire  
 Stevens, R. Soulbury  
 Sylvester, W. New Woodstock  
 Tolson, P. and R. Leeds  
 Tomlinson, T. Winterton, Lin-  
 colnshire  
 Ward, J. Lowestoft  
 White, A. Aldermanbury  
 Wilson, W. Bridgefield, Lancash.  
 Wood, G. Gloucester  
 Wood, P. Kingston  
 Yeates, W. Bristol.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**H**ARVEST is finished throughout Bri-  
 tain, excepting the northern extre-  
 mities, where it is in full operation, as yet  
 under fortunate circumstances, with re-  
 spect to the weather. The favourable  
 change, during the past month, has im-  
 mensely increased the value of all the  
 crops, hops excepted, which almost uni-  
 versally were too far gone in consumption  
 to be recovered even by that best of  
 physicians,—a change of air. Wheat is  
 every where a large crop, but a consider-  
 able portion of it will be rough and coarse;  
 and they who assert that it shows no signs  
 of blight,—farmers, however,—do but ex-  
 hibit in themselves signs of somewhat else.  
 Beans will produce full one-third more  
 than the general expectation. Peas a  
 fair crop. Barley superabundant. Oats,  
 in some parts light, in others luxuriant.  
 Rye, good. Potatoes,—our second bread  
 crop,—most plentiful, and of fine quality.  
 Turnips are said to have lately received  
 some check at the root, but the crop ap-  
 pears probable fully to equal the demand  
 of the ensuing season. Fine hay will be  
 scarce, the second crop abundant, and  
 well saved; the latter feed extremely lux-  
 uriant and bulky, and much mended in  
 quality by the dry weather. Fallows, ex-  
 cept with the best class of farmers, foul,  
 and backward in tilth. Almost all fruits

superabundant; those which are latest in  
 maturity the best. Live stock, fat and  
 lean, in universal abundance, with no ma-  
 terial variation as to markets. Saddle  
 and coach horses, of good size and form,  
 hold their prices to the utmost; the de-  
 mand, both at home and abroad, continu-  
 ing without a check; whilst ordinary  
 horses of all kinds are still sinking in  
 price. Old wheat, in some parts of the  
 country, is rather light in stock; in others,  
 the stock on hand is considerable. The  
 price has already fallen ten shillings per  
 quarter, and upwards, on the average;  
 and must inevitably, to judge from the  
 prospect, descend considerably lower.  
 The present appears to be a most plentiful  
 season throughout Europe.

**Smithfield:** — Beef, 2s. 3d. to 4s.—  
 Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s.—Veal, 3s. 3d. to  
 5s.—Pork, 2s. 6d. to 6s.—Lamb, 3s. 4d.  
 to 5s.—Bacon, 3s. to 4s. 2d.—Raw fat,  
 2s. 5d. per stone.

**Corn Exchange:** — Wheat, 40s. to 60s.  
 —New, 42s. to 53s.—Barley, 28s. to 40s.  
 —Oats, 20s. to 30s.—London price of  
 best bread, 4lb. for 9d.—Hay, 63s. to  
 126s.—Clover, do. 84s. to 130s.—Straw,  
 40s. to 54s.

Coals in the pool, 36s. to 45s.  
**Middlesex; Sept. 22.**

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

## SPAIN.

**T**HE mechanical strength of the  
 French *Banditti*, directed by the  
 science of War, continues to triumph  
 over the divided and ill-directed me-  
 MONTHLY MAG. No. 237.

chanical strength of the Spanish Con-  
 stitutionalists. In truth, the supersti-  
 tion and ignorance of the Spanish  
 peasantry aid the foreign banditti,  
 and give a decided preponderance to  
 2 N their

their mechanical power. If morality or principles had any weight in the contest, the Bourbon slaves, who became *Banditti* the instant they invaded an unoffending country, would long since have been exterminated. But, on the contrary, in the partizans of arbitrary power, of the inquisition, and of all those negations of intellect, which sink men into brutes, the banditti found a numerous party of priests and priest-ridden slaves, eager to co-operate with them; and intellectual men, as possessing no extra degree of mechanical powers, have, by their joint action, been overwhelmed. The banditti, with all their infamy of conduct, have, nevertheless, been ashamed of their Spanish adherents, and a war of words, if not of arms, has commenced between them. Some wretches were constituted a Regency at Madrid, but their violent and brutal policy rendered it necessary to restrain them by a formal proclamation; and, in consequence, an implacable hostility has been declared even against the Bourbon slaves, whose alleged moderation is criminal in the estimation of these Spanish desperadoes.

In the mean time the Bourbon leader having assembled his forces before Cadiz, proceeded to evince his prowess by storming the fortifications of the Tracadero, a slip of land which runs from the main into the harbour; and, taking advantage of the night, of low water, and of treasons within the works, they were carried, and numbers of brave Spaniards fell murdered victims at their guns. All civilized Europe lamented this triumph of mechanical power, but certain governments look on while these crimes are perpetrating, and appear to think that those are justifiable who coolly pass by while assassins are murdering a helpless man in the street. It is even suspected that the man who was ambassador at Naples, in 1820, has, by Machiavelian policy and intrigues, aggravated the mischiefs of the contest, though his master rules a free people, who have but one opinion on this subject. Whatever be the result, the martyrs of the great cause of human nature will be greatly multiplied by this contest, one of many which must take place before man triumphs over ignorance, and over those who profit by it. The brave RIEGO is one of the last victims of his base and treacherous countrymen.

The Cortes shut up in Cadiz have, however, imitated the Roman Senate, when the British Brennus led an army of ancient Gauls to Rome, the members of which died at their posts. At the end of their session the following Speech was delivered by Ferdinand; and this, with the Reply of the President, as exhibiting the true state of the Spanish question, we have preserved for the information of posterity:—

Gentlemen Deputies—On this solemn day, in which the present Cortes are closed, my heart is necessarily affected by sensations of different kinds, though still they accord with the circumstances in which the nation is placed. On the one hand, the evils by which she is oppressed, and, on the other, the valour of those sons who defend her, produce in my mind the natural effects of such opposite causes; and, if the public calamities and the horrid abuse of my royal name by the enemies of the state, are to me matter of the deepest affliction, I likewise feel the greatest satisfaction when I contemplate the virtues by which the Spanish people are acquiring fresh claims to glory, and the conduct by which their worthy representatives have distinguished themselves during the present legislature.

Invaded as our territory is, by the most unheard-of treachery on the part of a perfidious enemy, who owe their existence chiefly to this magnanimous nation, the world beholds violated in her the rights of all countries, and all the principles the most sacred among men. Pretended defects in our political institutions—supposed errors in our interior administration—a feigned wish to restore tranquillity, the disturbance of which is the work of those alone who exaggerate it—affected concern for the dignity of a monarch who wishes not to be one but for the happiness of his subjects—such were the pretexts of an aggression which will be the scandal of posterity, and the blackest spot of the nineteenth century. But hypocrisy, emboldened by her ephemeral progress, soon threw off the mask, and, discovering all the horror of her views, no longer allows even the most duped to doubt that the only reform she aims at is to deprive the nation of all independence, of all liberty, and of all hope; and that the dignity which she pretends to restore to my crown, consists only in dishonouring me, in exposing my royal person and family, and in undermining the foundations of my throne, to raise herself on its ruins.

With very little reliance on their forces, and on their own valour, the invaders have not been able to advance but as cowards, by scattering corrupting gold, by recurring to the vilest shifts to seduce the incautious, and by arming in their aid treason, fanaticism,



ticism, ignorance, and all the passions and crimes. In opposition to such enemies, and in so disadvantageous a struggle, to those who are acquainted with honourable warfare only, the fate of arms has hitherto been adverse. The defection of a general, whom the country had loaded with honours, annihilated an army, upset all plans, and opened to the enemy the gates of the residence of government, compelling it to remove to this spot; and, the combined operations being thus frustrated, and our means of defence so considerably diminished, misfortune has since succeeded misfortune, and evils have accumulated upon a generous people who least merited them.

But in the midst of these disasters, Spain preserves her magnanimous resolution, and the Cortes, in the closest union with my government, have ever maintained themselves such as they were in the memorable days of the 9th and 11th of January last. The serenity and wisdom of their deliberations hitherto, amidst such bitterness and danger, the confidence which their patriotism inspires, and the hatred itself with which they are honoured by the enemies of the country, are so many proofs that they have deserved well of it. Indefatigable in promoting all the branches of public prosperity, they have issued various decrees that contribute to it, as far as circumstances permit. The public credit of the nation, her finances, her army, the interior government of the provinces, agriculture, commerce, and other branches of industry, the administration of justice and the establishment of beneficence, have all been the object of the zeal of the Cortes, and all are indebted to them for considerable improvements, which time will evince to a greater extent, and which I will exert myself to further, as far as depends upon the executive power.

Gentlemen,—I feel a real satisfaction in expressing my gratitude for these important services, for the generosity with which you have attended to the honour of my royal family, and for the liberality with which you have furnished my government all the means in your power to meet the excessive expenses of the state, with the least pressure upon the nation: the powers granted to this effect, by the Cortes, to the provincial deputations, as auxiliary juntas of the national defence, have increased the resources; and the patriotism of these corporations has hitherto made, and, I trust, will continue to make, of such authority, a use extremely beneficial for the support and increase of the defenders of the country.

I likewise return thanks to the Cortes for the unlimited confidence which they have reposed in my government, authorizing it, of its own accord, and by means of

its principal agents, to adopt some extraordinary measures which the present state of the nation induced me to propose as indispensable. If it really is indispensable that, in such critical times, the executive power should be sufficiently strong to prevent any machinations, and secure public tranquillity, my government never will therefore, lose sight of the respect due to the liberty of the Spaniards, but endeavour to requite a confidence so gratifying, by acting, as hitherto, with the greatest moderation and economy.

The position in which the events of the war have placed my government, has produced an interruption in the communications with several of the agents of foreign powers; but there is no reason whatever to think that this momentary interruption can disturb the relations of friendship and alliance that subsist between Spain and those cabinets.

Particular circumstances which might expose the honour of my government have induced me to order, as a provisional measure, that my Chargé d'Affaires should withdraw from Lisbon.

Nevertheless the ties subsist untouched by which two nations are united, whose evident interest it is to live together in peace and harmony; and the commercial intercourse has continued uninterrupted.

In the interior, every thing suffers from the fatal effects of a desolating war, and the most beneficent laws and measures cannot produce favourable results in the midst of such disasters. Divine Providence is pleased to try us in all ways; but I trust, gentlemen, that at last it will grant a triumphant issue to the justice of our cause. If the treason of some has done for the invaders what they could not expect from their own efforts, the country has still left many heroes who remind the French army of the Spaniards of 1813. If some governments, who are inimical to liberty and light, have conspired against us—if others have forsaken us from a near-sighted policy, all nations behold their interests connected with ours, and are ardent in their wishes that in this struggle we may be victorious.

Gentlemen Deputies,—Then rest, for the present, from your laudable labours, and reap, from the esteem of your fellow-citizens, the fruits which you so richly deserve. Endeavour to inculcate on their minds the necessity of their all uniting around my constitutional throne, and of discord and unfounded distrust disappearing from amongst us. Let the Constitution be our only motto, national independance, freedom, and honour our only wish, and unmoved constancy be ever opposed by us to misfortunes which we have not merited. My government shall cease to exist before it take any step contrary to the oaths by which



which it is connected with the country, or to what is required by the honour of the nation and the dignity of my crown; and, if circumstances shall require it, it will seek, in the extraordinary Cortes, a safe harbour for the vessel of the state. In such case, I will assemble them, always depending upon their zeal and patriotism, and jointly we will travel in the path of glory, until a peace be obtained at once honourable and worthy of Spaniards and of myself.

*Answer of the President of the Cortes, to the King's Speech.*

Sire,—The Cortes of the Spanish nation, on terminating their ordinary sessions, could wish to congratulate your majesty and themselves on the tranquil enjoyment of the beneficent institutions by which we are governed. But in reality, as your majesty has just observed, treacherous aggression has scattered over this nation all the evils of an atrocious war, in which fanaticism, the vices and ignorance of the aggressors, are obstinately struggling against the virtues, the honour, and the illumination of the offended. In such a situation, the noble resolution of upholding the contest, so as either to vanquish or perish with glory, is worthy of Spanish breasts.

And what pretexts have they chosen for hostilities that will ever be the scandal of the civilized world? To protect religion, and maintain the prerogatives of your majesty's throne, through a reform in our Constitution. But Religion is not protected by the violence of the superstition of the barbarous ages; nor are the throne and person of your majesty defended by exposing them to universal disrepute, by the excesses which are committed in the abuse of your majesty's name. Above all, foreign legions, with arms in their hands, do not intend to reform the constitution of any country, but rather endeavour the destruction of its liberty, and the violation of its most valuable rights: but can these be the active measures, at this moment, of princes who, but lately, owed to our firmness, and to the exalted state of those principles which they are persecuting, some the restitution, and others the preservation of their thrones, and all the security of that power which they now employ to reward such benefits, at our hands, by injuries and calamities? Such conduct can be sanctioned only by the perfidious ingratitude of those *Princes who debased and prostrated themselves before a daring soldier*; nor can it be supported and adopted but by degraded Spaniards, who are absolute strangers to honourable sentiments and national independence.

The contest at last begun, we at first experienced reverses from it, of which some should not surprise us, because they were foreseen, and others have been the

results of seduction and deceit, rather than of the power of the aggressors. But these momentary advantages, far from humbling our valor, have given us fresh vigour, and, confiding in the justice of our cause, we await our triumph unmoved.

The august person of your Majesty and his Royal Family being now sheltered within these impenetrable walls, together with the national representation, from them we will repeat the lesson which we gave, some years ago, to the armies the most formidable in the world, by the talents of the chief who directed them, and by the numbers of which they were composed. In a crisis so terrible, the Cortes have done all they had to do, which was, *to be faithful to their oath*. To this effect, they have put their courage to the severest trial, and performed all that necessity required; and, however painful some of their resolutions may have been to them, the sacred duty imposed on them and the fundamental law compelled their adoption.

The just wish to provide the necessary resources, in order to maintain the independence of the nation, has likewise induced them to grant the aid of men and money which have been called for, as well as the extraordinary powers which circumstances required, and which the patriotic Government of your Majesty so well merited; the Cortes having ever been guided by the sole object of saving the country from the abyss in which its enemies wish to plunge it; employing their utmost zeal in so regulating the distribution and the means of execution as, at the same time, and as far as possible, to attend to the relief as well as welfare of their constituents.

In the arduous position in which the Cortes were placed, almost from the moment of their first assembling, an external war on the one hand, and on the other the lamentable effects of the sordid machinations of the enemies of light, of the painful dereliction of some perverse ministers of religion, and of the stubborn conduct of certain individuals inured to the exercise of despotism, they were scarcely allowed time to attend to other matters. Nevertheless, unwilling to omit any thing intrusted to them, they have endeavoured, by all the means in their power, to open the sources of public wealth, to set aside the impediments which industry laboured under, and to facilitate trade and circulation; careful, at the same time, to secure the right administration of justice, and the safety of the persons and property of Spaniards. If they have not accomplished more, it has been owing to that unfortunate moment when the chiefs of the European nations conspired against us.



It is truly lamentable that this generous nation should not have her friendly intercourse required by the rest in the way that their common interest requires; but she not being answerable for an aberration of mind so ill-becoming the enlightened age in which we live, she must console herself with not having provoked evil, and having ever been disposed to good; and, above all, to distinguish, by real proofs of useful and reciprocal union, those states which were disposed to preserve and appreciate these valuable ties, and not to sacrifice the interests of their subjects to the passion or caprice of their rulers.

The steady and constitutional conduct of your Majesty's Government leads the Cortes to rely most fully that it will continue to advance, thus nobly, in the path of glory, overcoming every obstacle, and steering the vessel of the state safely into harbour, aided by the zeal and resolution of the heroic soldiers of all arms, the praise-worthy constitutional corporations, and, in general, by the noble intrepidity of the Spaniards.

The Cortes, satisfied with the testimony of their conscience, having religiously discharged their duties, and, without any remorse arising from their political conduct, are come again to this invincible island, the terror of tyrants and the support of free men, and have assembled anew in this very temple where, in spite of the then arbiter of diadems and thrones, that constitution was formed and sanctioned, in 1812, which is to be the source of our prosperity.

If in raising on this spot that everlasting monument of heroism and wisdom, and despising the fire and the snares of an enemy crafty and terrible, those who had the good fortune to be Deputies, showed themselves deserving of their mission, the present representatives of the Spanish nation will imitate the exalted example of magnanimity in danger, left them by their predecessors. Resolved never to compound with their own infamy, they will maintain, at all risks, the oath they have taken.

On all occasions, whether prosperous or adverse, your Majesty will never find them retrograding in the career of honor; and if, once more assembled in extraordinary Cortes, the good of the country

so requiring it, these deputies should have again to exercise the legislative functions, they will repeat, in the face of the whole world, what they declared in their sittings of the 9th and 11th of January last, and expressed anew on the 29th of July, with general applause.

Your Majesty may make yourself easy, in the full confidence and security that you will find them by your side whenever your Majesty may apply to them to support the dignity of your constitutional throne; and that they never can wish for a day of greater joy to them than that on which, removed with your Majesty to the centre of the monarchy, they may be able to congratulate your Majesty on the attainment of victory, after having driven the enemy beyond the Pyrenees.

Epic poetry and romantic history alone can do justice to the brave Catalonians, who have honoured their province and the Spanish name by the heroic resistance which they have opposed to the French banditti during the last four months.

Corunna was surrendered to the infamous Morillo, after a resistance of a month.—Pampeluna, after suffering the horrors of a regular bombardment, was then forced to capitulate; and Santona has also surrendered. Thus crime triumphs over virtue, and the nations of the earth as basely, as coolly look on.

#### GREECE.

The Greek Committee in London having sent Mr. BLAQUIERE to examine and report on the state of that country, he lately returned, and a report has been published which does honour to his head, his heart, and his principles. The modern Greeks appear to be worthy of their renowned ancestors, and, although maintaining an unequal contest, have nearly, if not entirely, delivered their country. If the unprincipled Jews of London should not negotiate a loan to the Porte, its resources in men and money seem exhausted; and, if Russia does not interfere, the firm establishment of a Greek Republic seems inevitable.

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

AUG. 28.—A meeting of merchants, bankers, and others, held; when a committee was appointed to report on the practicability of forming a Chamber of Commerce in London.

30.—Major Cartwright entertained M.

Quiroga, and a great number of distinguished Spaniards, friends of liberty.

Sept. 4.—After a warm contest, during which as much zeal was manifested in behalf of the candidates,—ten in number,—as upon a parliamentary election, Josiah Pratt, B.D. elected to the vicarage of St. Stephen,

Stephen, Coleman-street. The numbers were—

Rev. Josiah Pratt ..... 97  
 — Richard Taylor .... 95  
 — James Hearn .... 71

The other gentlemen declined the poll.

4.—A Gallo-Spanish loan of 2,600,000*l.* effected.

14.—An alarming fire broke out in the London-road, in the house of Mr. Swafeld, which was entirely destroyed, others much damaged, and considerable property lost.

15.—The Grand Jury of Middlesex concluded their sittings, having found no less than 618 true bills.

—.—The metropolis visited by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning.

The Boards of Works, within the month, ordered, as an experiment, the streets from Parliament-street to the House of Lords to be paved on Mr. M'Adam's plan.

The new London Bridge will be immediately commenced, under the direction of Messrs. Rennie, who have been authorized both by the Treasury and the City.

A canal, on which 150 men are employed, has been commenced from the Thames to Pimlico, terminating with a basin at the wooden bridge, Little Chelsea, for the reception of barges, craft, &c. The old bridge is to be removed, and a handsome iron one erected in its stead.

#### MARRIED.

F. H. Davis, esq. of the Remembrancer's Office, to Lucy Clementina, daughter of Lord M. Drummond.

Capt. W. Saunders, R.A. to Eliza; and C. B. Baldwin, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Frances Lydia, daughters of Walter Boyd, esq. M.P.

The Hon. Thomas Dundas, eldest son of Lord Dundas, to Sophia Jane, daughter of the late Sir Hepworth Williamson, bart.

John William Bridges, esq. of Great Coram-street, to Miss Harriet Hanson, of the Rookery, Woodford.

At Wimbledon, G. C. Carpenter, esq. to Miss Harriet Phillips.

John West, esq. of the Pavement, Finsbury, to Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, of East-place, Lambeth.

At Fulham, John Durant, esq. of Poole, to Mary, widow of John Palmer, esq. of Wimpole-street.

Henry Seymour Montagu, esq. to Maria, daughter of the late Beeston Long, esq. of Coombe-house, Surrey.

Mr. Thomas Scott, of Walworth, to Miss Elizabeth Marianne Harding, of Wear-cottage, Topsham-road, Devonshire.

At Mary-le-bone, Capt. M'Alpine, 7th Hussars, to Miss Louisa Broughton, of Stratford-place.

At St. James's, John Dodson, esq. of Snettisham, Norfolk, to Miss Gerardin, of Poland-street.

Mr. Henry Willatts, of Queenhithe, to Miss Dickinson, of Upton.

Mr. Richard Gilbert, of St. John's-square, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. G. Whittaker, of Northfleet.

H. C. Plowden, esq. of Devonshire-place, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. General Cuppage, of York-street, Portman-square.

H. S. Bowden, esq. of Bradninch, Devonshire, to Eliza Packman, daughter of the late S. Sharp, esq. of Clapham-common.

At Clapham, Richard Bevan, esq. to Charlotte, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Huhter, of the 19th regt.

Frederick Clarkson, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Frances, daughter of the late Rev. G. Hodgkins, of Stoke Newington.

The Rev. John Butt, B.A. of Upper Seymour-street, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Eddy, M.A. vicar of Todding-ton, &c. Gloucestershire.

Nathaniel Hooper, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Elizabeth Saxon, of Evercreech, Somersetshire.

Capt. H. Jenkinson, R.N. to Miss Ackland, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Dyke A. bart.

William Gilpin, esq. of East Sheene, Surrey, to Miss Lucy Eliza Jones, of Ashurst-park, Kent.

Mr. Francis Wyman, jun. of Queen-street, Cheapside, to Sarah Blackett, daughter of Clark Stanley, esq. of Cannon-street road, East.

Capt. W. Losack, R.N. to Mary, widow of Capt. E. L. Crofton, R.N.

T. H. Bosworth, esq. of Westerham, Kent, to Sophia, daughter of Francis de Bercken, esq. of Finsbury-place.

Mr. Frederick Read, of Regent-street, to Miss Mary Ransom, of Stifford, Essex.

James Barnes, esq. of Tavistock-square, to Miss Walton, of Sanford-place, Stoke Newington.

Jackson Walton, esq. of Sanford-place, to Miss Dempster, of Mitcham.

J.W. Aldridge, jun. esq. of Pentonville, to Miss E. Darnell, of Prospect-house, Pentonville.

At St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney, J. French, esq. of Stockwell-hall, Little Burstead, Essex, to Miss Ismay, of Mile-end.

William Matthiessen, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Jane Hooke, of Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

William May, esq. secretary to the Ambassador of the Netherlands, to Ann, daughter of the late Nicholas Gilbee, esq. of Denton-court, Kent.

Charles Ellis, esq. of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, to Maria, daughter of Thomas Reilly, esq. of Holly-terrace, Highgate.

T. E. Bates, esq. of Kennington, to Miss Lucy Baden, of Enford, Wilts.

Dr. S. Burrows, of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Sarah Burrows.

DIED.



## DIED.

At Southville, Wandsworth-road, *S. Galfrey, esq.* for upwards of thirty years a member of the Stock Exchange.

In Canonbury-lane, Islington, 71, *Jacob Benatar Pimental, esq.*

In Trinity-square, Tower-hill, the *Rev. Thomas Davies*, formerly minister of Queen-street Chapel, Cheapside.

At Tottenham, 79, *Mrs. M. Roberts*.

At Teddington, *Mr. Serjeant Marshall*, second justice of the Chester circuit.

In Burton-crescent, 70, *J. Hartnell, esq.*

In Bow-lane, *Mrs. Mary Johnston*.

In Church-street, Deptford, 50, *Mr. James Agutter*.

In Red Lion-square, at an advanced age, *Ann*, widow of *W. Fowle, esq.*

In Blackfriars'-road, 51, *Mr. Theodore Page*, for thirty years a respectable printer there.

In Tonbridge-place, New-road, *Mr. Philip Dampier*.

In Welbeck-street, 75, the *Rev. J. F. Browning, D.D.* rector of Titchwell and Southmere, Norfolk.

At Sydenham, 31, *Mr. W. Gibson*.

In Tavistock-square, 56, *James Williamson, esq.*

At Kensington, *Gideon Ardiscroft, esq.*

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, 71, *John Wolfe, esq.* late of the Customs.

At Weston-green, Thames Ditton, *John Kaye, esq.* late Accountant-general at Bombay.

In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, 24, the *Rev. George Storie*.

At Brentford, 39, *Mrs. Anne Woodward Jullion*.

At Peckham, 72, *Mr. William Carter*.

At Farnham, Surrey, 63, *John Mainwaring, esq.*

At Low-hall, Brompton, 82, the *Rev. John Cayley*, rector of Terrington, near Castle Howard: he held the living sixty years.

At Peckham, 72, *Mr. William Duddridge*, formerly of Cheapside.

In Finsbury-place, *Elizabeth*, wife of *J. C. de Bernales, esq.*

In Allsop's-buildings, New-road, 63, *Liddle Thirlwall, esq.*

In Norfolk-street, Strand, 33, *Capt. John Henry Lister*, of the 13th regt. of Bengal Native Infantry.

At Blackheath, 52, *P. W. Broadley, esq.* of Southwark-street.

In Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, *Charles Surtees, esq.*

At Camberwell, 37, *Elizabeth*, wife of *Joseph Arnold, M.D.*

In Euston-square, *Mrs. Luddington*, wife of *William L. esq.* and sister of the *Rev. Dr. Evans*, of Islington. (Further particulars in our next.)

At Cobham-lodge, Surrey, *Gen. Buckley*, governor of Pendennis Castle.

At St. Alban's-hall, Oxford, the *Rev. Thomas Winstanley, D.D.* This distinguished scholar spent most of his life in college. In 1790 he was elected Camden's Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford; in 1797 he succeeded to the place of Principal of St. Alban's-hall; and in 1814 was chosen Laudian Professor of Arabic. The only ecclesiastical promotion he obtained was that of one of the Prebendaries of London, which he must have enjoyed many years, as he stands next to Dr. Parr. Dr. Winstanley, when he died, was in his 85th year.

At Gatcombe Park, Gloucestershire, 60, *David Ricardo, esq., M.P.* for Portarlington, a gentleman who, at the Stock Exchange, in the House of Commons, and as a public writer on political economy, had acquired considerable celebrity and influence. He was born of Jewish parents, but had become a proselyte to the Christian religion. His accumulation of wealth, and his distinction in life, arose from his connection with the loans of the late wars against France, of which his acute and calculating mind enabled him to take the best advantage. His success and his knowledge of the funding system gave currency to his first publications, and when he subsequently entered the legislature, his opinions on these subjects were listened to by all parties, and particularly by those whose thinking powers lead them to attach great mystery to questions of political economy. Mr. Ricardo was, doubtless, a sensible, plausible, honest, and experienced man; but unfortunately he was a mere calculator, and one of those economists whose reasonings would be admirable if applied to timber and stones, but which are mischievous when applied to sensitive beings, and to a state of society altogether artificial. His favourite maxim was to suffer every thing to find its own level, in a country where monopoly of every kind are upheld by law, and where he himself was protected in the enjoyment of a million sterling, while hundreds of industrious men were destitute of a week's capital, within a mile of his palace. Such being his primary axiom, and such his narrow application of it, his theories were mischievous; yet, as they tended to support the strong against the weak, they were highly popular among the aristocracy of both Houses. He was in consequence listened to with attention, and his voice and manner being inobtrusive, while he treated of abstractions beyond the comprehension of the bulk of his auditory, so his conclusions often had more weight than they deserved. Nevertheless, he was a man of liberal principles, and generally voted on the side of liberty and reform; zealously aided Mr. Hume in regard to many

many of those economical questions which that gentleman has agitated. In a word, he was a patriotic and useful man, without being a philanthropist; and we confess, that we regard benevolence in a statesman to be as cardinal a virtue, as charity in a Christian; insomuch that, without a predominance of this quality, all others are equivocal and dangerous. He has left a large family, and some of his brothers enjoy much credit in the money-market.

At his seat near Cirencester, *Matthew Baillie, M.D.* This gentleman was a native of Scotland, and son of a professor of divinity at Glasgow. After having received the rudiments of education at Glasgow, he was sent to London, under the care of his two maternal uncles, the late Dr. William and Mr. John Hunter. Under these he acquired an extensive and complete knowledge of the profession he intended to pursue. He was sent early to Oxford, where he took his degrees; and was admitted to the full degree of M.D. in 1789. Repairing to London, he was admitted of the College of Physicians about the same period as Dr. Vaughan (now Sir Henry Hallford.) These two gentlemen soon came into great practice, and perhaps there is no instance of two men in the medical profession rising so young to so great an eminence. To Dr. Baillie the medical world is indebted for a work of great merit, entitled, "the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Body," 1793; to which he added an Appendix in 1798; and which reached the fourth edition in 1807. In 1799 he published "a Series of Engravings to illustrate the Morbid Anatomy," which reached a second edition in 1812. He has likewise published "Anatomical Description of the Gravid Uterus." These works, and the high character he bore in his profession, brought him into great practice, and enabled him to accumulate a good fortune. "A fortune (as his biographer in the *Public Characters* says,) which was gained with much reputation, and to the entire satisfaction of those who employed him." He had been physician to the late king, and no doubt he might have been to the present; but Dr. Baillie did not seek honours. He was brother to the celebrated Miss Joanna Baillie. He married, early in life, Miss Denman, daughter of the late Dr. Denman, and sister to the celebrated advocate of that name and Lady Croft. Besides the above works, Dr. B. was the writer of several papers in the "Transactions of the Society for Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge." While living, Dr. Baillie was admired for the independence of his spirit, and his loss will be universally regretted.

At his seat in Scotland, the *Right Hon. John Hope*, earl of Hopetoun, in Scotland,

and Baron Nidry, of the United Kingdom. He was descended from a very ancient Scottish family, who made their fortune by trade, they were not ennobled until the reign of Queen Anne. The subject of the present memoir was born in 1766; and, being a younger son, was put into the army, which he entered as an ensign in 1785. By purchase and family interest, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1793, just at the period of the war with France; in this, he was called to not a very conspicuous part. When Sir R. Abercrombie took the command of the British army in the West Indies in 1795, he was appointed his adjutant-general, and was promoted to the local rank of brigadier-general. Here he particularly distinguished himself during the years 1795 and 6. His commander, in his dispatches, spoke of him as a most active and intrepid officer, coming forward on all occasions, and even when his duty did not particularly call him. He returned to Europe, and in 1799 accompanied the troops in the same capacity of adjutant-general to Holland; but, being severely wounded in the attack on the Hilder, he was obliged to return. In 1800, still accompanying his old general, Abercrombie, he embarked for Egypt, but had the misfortune to be again wounded at the battle of Alexandria, still acting in the capacity of adjutant-general. He sailed with the English troops to Sweden, and was afterwards in the unfortunate expedition to Walcheren. In 1809, he embarked for Portugal, and was under Sir John Moore both in that country and Spain; in the retreat of Sir John Moore's army, he was third in command, and gave many proofs of his intrepid duty and good conduct. At the battle of Corunna, Sir John Moore being mortally wounded, and Sir David Baird, the second in command, having lost his arm, the command devolved on General Hope, whose exertions contributed much to the repulse of the French. He was now rewarded for his services, by the Order of the Bath; he afterwards commanded in Ireland, but in 1813 was sent to join the army in Spain. At the battle of Nive, he commanded the left-wing, and was again wounded. He continued under the command of the Duke of Wellington, in his victorious march through Spain, and entered France with him. He was left to command at the siege of Bayonne, but had the misfortune to be made prisoner *à sortie*. On his return he was rewarded for his services by being created Baron Nidry. In 1816, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Hopetoun, by the death of his elder brother. In 1809, he obtained the full rank of general in the army. Lord Hopetoun, at his death, was a Privy Councillor



Councillor of Ireland; Colonel of the 42d regiment of foot, G.C.B., and hereditary keeper of Lochenaben Castle. He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Hope Wear, esq. who died without issue; he then married Louisa Dorothea, daughter of Sir James Wedderburn, baronet, by whom he has had eleven children, mostly sons. He is succeeded by his eldest son, who was born in 1803.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. Willoughby Brassey to the curacy of Melcombe Regis.

Rev. L. P. Baker, B.D. to the vicarage of Impington, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. James Scholefield, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of St. Michael's, Cambridge.

Rev. W. S. Preston, M.A. to the rectory of Bowness, in the Diocese of Carlisle.

Rev. Edmund Smyth, to the vicarage of North Elkington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. N. Orman, to the living of Great Barton, Suffolk.

Rev. W. Knight, B.A. to the rectory of Stevington, Hants.

Rev. L. A. Cliffe, to the perpetual curacy of Wilton juxta Taunton.

Rev. A. Dicken, of Witheridge, to be head master of Tiverton grammar-school.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.*

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT the late monthly meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, an ingenious paper was read, entitled "The Encyclochart, or Circular Tablet of Memory," by Mr. William Brown, of Wheekham, being an improvement on the plan of Priestley, Le Sage, and Grey's Historical Charts.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at Hexham, at which were present Lord Lowther, J. C. Brandling, esq. M.P., W. Ord, esq. M.P., &c.; when an extensive plan for the improvement of the roads in the western part of Northumberland, and for opening new lines of communication with the adjoining country, was unanimously agreed to.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Paterson, to Miss A. Robinson, both of Newcastle.—Mr. P. Eggleton, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Gibson, of Heworth.—Mr. J. Steward to Miss A. Turnbull: Mr. T. Ovington, to Miss C. Kelly: all of Gateshead.—Mr. Milton, to Mrs. Wenholm, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. J. Gairdry, of Bishopauckland, to Miss J. Vasey, of Spennymoor-house.—Mr. S. Johnson, of Chester-le-street, to Miss Mountford, of Darlington.—Mr. M. Bell, to Miss Alcock; Mr. J. Hunter, to Mrs. M. Swetting: all of Stockton.—At Walls-End, John Potts, esq. to Miss S. A. Henderson, late of Newton by the Sea.—Mr. Taylor, late of Woolkington, to Miss J. Pinkney, of Newburn.—James Wilson, esq. of Oulton, to Miss E. M. Hopper, of Norton.

*Died.*] At Newcastle on the Sandhill, 52, Nicholas Temperly, esq. of Wanstead, Essex, and a justice of the peace for Middlesex.—66, Mrs. Lewins, regretted.—74, Mrs. M. Blackett.—In Pilgrim-street, 51, Mrs. M. Joyce.—On the Quay-side, 20, Miss M. Wilson.—In the Manor-chare, MONTHLY MAG No. 387.

56, Mr. J. Walton.—In Pilgrim-street, 54, Mr. S. Atkinson.

At Sunderland, 63, Mr. J. Scott.—80, Mr. R. Rakestraw.

At North Shields, 78, Mr. J. Lorrain.—In Reed-street, 30, Mr. W. Turnbull.—In Charlotte-street, Mr. J. Sonter.

At Darlington, 65, Mrs. H. Atkinson.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Adamson, suddenly.

At Morpeth, 44, Miss Railston, deservedly lamented.—69, Mr. T. Blyth, much respected.

At Lumley, 73, Mr. J. Fairlam.—At Stocksfield-hall, 66, Mr. W. Todd.—At Cotharstone, Mr. J. Hutchinson.—At Toft-hill, 21, Mr. J. Greenwell.—At Haltwhistle, 84, Mrs. Neve, widow of Dr. N. Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.—At Ryhope, 22, Miss E. Lincoln.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Whitehaven and neighbourhood were within the month visited by a great fall of rain: the conduits were choaked up; and water burst forth in torrents, forced its way into cellars, and did considerable damage.

The annual meeting of agriculturists at Abbey Holm took place within the month. Many excellent speeches were made on the condition and prospects of the farmer: that of Mr. Curwen deserved and obtained particular attention.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Boustead, to Miss E. Graham; Mr. J. Clark, to Mrs. D. Stephen; Mr. B. Powes, to Miss M. Henderson; Mr. D. Handcliff, to Miss E. Bell; Mr. J. Ashton, to Mrs. R. Hardman: all of Carlisle.—Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss H. Briggs; Mr. T. Sloan, to Miss M. Morris; Mr. T. Fell, to Miss R. Drake; Mr. J. Crosby, to Miss E. Whitelock; Mr. H. McCormick, to Miss R. Carr: all of White-

Whitehaven.—Mr. D. Douglas, of Whitehaven, to Miss E. Greenhill, of Thirsk.—Mr. M. Bouch, of Whitehaven, to Mrs. H. Nixon, of Carlisle.—Mr. R. Hardy, of Maryport, to Miss Robinson, of Bishopauckland.—Mr. G. Law, to Miss E. Hutchinson.—Mr. G. Johnston, to Miss Armstrong, both of Longtown.—Mr. J. Robertson, of Cleator, to Miss D. Towerson, of Coateclose.—Mr. A. Robinson, to Miss M. Bell, both of Brampton.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 74, Mrs. M. Greenville.

At Whitehaven, 68, Mr. W. McLaughlin.—67, Mr. J. Watson, greatly respected.—21, Mr. J. Reay.—22, Mr. J. Quintin, —21, Mr. J. Creighton.

At Workington, 42, Mrs. A. Gibbons.—54, Mr. R. Walton.

At Kendal, 26, Mr. J. Woof.—68, Mrs. M. Fisher.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Thompson, wife of John T. Esq.—67, Mr. B. Hayton, of Nayland.

At Wigton, 62, Mr. T. Robson.—70, Mr. R. Story.—24, Miss H. Bowman.

At Aughtertree, near Ireby, 75, Mr. J. Cape.—At Swarg, 33, Mr. J. Benson, lamented.—At Lowther, 85, Mr. J. Plumbe.—At Papcastle, 89, Mrs. M. Lenox.—At Botcherby, 54, Mrs. S. Black.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Leeds, the Mayor in the chair; when it was resolved, to prevent vexatious disputes, to effect a commutation of the vicarial tithes and Easter offerings. Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq. of Ingmanthorpe, had generously vested 7000*l.* in the funds, with directions that the dividends should be applied in aid of the commutation. This meeting returned him their warmest thanks for his munificent donation.

The artizans of Sheffield lately presented a silver tea-urn, beautifully embossed, to Lady Anne Hamilton, as a testimony of their admiration of her faithful attachment to the late queen.

The methodist ministers, Messrs. F. Derry and James Beckwith, having taken upon themselves, for some alledged non-conformity, recently to expel nearly the whole of the members of the society at Malton, a deputation was appointed by the Conference to examine into the propriety of the expulsion; who, after an impartial inquiry, pronounced the conduct of the ministers "a gross violation of the rules of methodism." "Too much praise," says a late Rockingham paper, "cannot be given to the leaders, for such an example of spirited and well-timed resistance of priestly tyranny."

*Married.*] Mr. Crosby, to Miss M. Wood, both of York.—Mr. W. Hargrove, of York, to Miss M. S. Frobisher, of Halifax.—Mr. J. Wheat, of Sheffield, to

Miss E. Sanderson, of York.—Mr. J. Holiday, to Miss A. Hutchinson; Mr. W. Fearnley, to Miss S. Robinson; Mr. J. Wood, to Miss S. Atkinson; Mr. J. Barraclough, to Miss Denham; Mr. W. Hodgson, to Miss J. Hargreave.—Mr. Reeves, to Miss Hill.—Mr. J. Clarke, of Leeds, to Miss A. Capes, of Woodlesford.—Mr. W. Heap, of Halifax, to Miss Naylor, of Brookfoot.—Mr. R. Grunston, to Miss C. Kemp, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. W. H. Stoney, to Miss S. Fell, both of Skipton.—Mr. J. Womersby, of Eccleshill, to Miss H. Holmes, of Bolton, near Bradford.—Mr. G. Forth, of Ripon, to Miss M. Briggs, of Bondgate.—Mr. J. L. Bateson, to Miss R. Carr, of Holbeck.—Mr. H. Crossley, of Wadsworth, to Miss R. Jones, of Heptonstall.—Mr. J. Scott, to Miss A. M. Woodhead, both of Great Gomersal.

*Died.*] At Hull, 45, Mr. G. Turner.

At Leeds, in Mabgate, 69, Mr. J. Linsley, much lamented.—In St. James's street, 30, Miss A. Fretwell.—27, Miss A. Nichols, deservedly regretted.—Mr. J. Greaves.—On Mount Pleasant, Miss E. Gatliff.—In Lowerhead-row, 69, Mrs. Brooke.—On Sunny-bank, 43, Mrs. Le.—73, Mr. J. Smith, of Clayton Heights.—Alexander Holt Leigh, esq.

At Sheffield, in Snow-lane, 68, Mr. T. Cartwright.—In Eyre-lane, 43, Mrs. M. Lee.

At Knaresborough, 28, Mr. J. Ibbetson.—67, Mr. J. Walker.—58, Mr. W. Eteson.

At Selby, 24, Miss S. Marsh.—At Armley, 57, Mrs. Langton.—At Haxby, 75, William Belton, esq.—At Joy Dale, near Barnsley, Mrs. M. Howson, deservedly respected.—At Kirkheaton, 72, Miss E. Foster, generally lamented.—At Holbeck, Mrs. Shaw, suddenly.—At Clifton, Mr. J. Grainger.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A society has lately been formed at Lancaster for the education of the daughters of poor clergymen.

Within the month a requisition for a public meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester, to take into consideration the invasion of Spain by the French, was presented, numerously signed, to the boroughreeve and constables of that town. They refused the meeting. The requisitionists consequently published an excellent document, which contained the following paragraph: "That we do, on general constitutional grounds, unequivocally protest against the principle that the municipal officers of the town should set up their private opinion as a reason for preventing, to the utmost of their power, the expression of the public voice; as likewise against that which is further implied in their answer to the requisition, and the policy adopted by government,



government, should be suffered to regulate or interfere with the feelings and the conduct of the people."

*Married.*] Mr. W. Waite, to Miss S. Carter; Mr. J. Clegg, to Miss S. Howard; Mr. James Mort, to Miss A. Woodward; Mr. T. Crossley, to Miss P. Stopford; Mr. W. Stringer, to Miss M. Robson; Mr. P. Henshaw, to Miss M. Sharp; Mr. J. Holme, to Miss M. Lowe: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Parr, of Manchester, to Miss Kay, of Bury.—Mr. J. Gregory, sen. of Didsbury, to Mrs. B. Revitt, of Manchester.—Mr. A. Rigby, of Manchester, to Miss E. G. Carben, of Liverpool.—Thomas Sawey, esq. to Mrs. E. A. North; Mr. T. Strong, to Miss B. Winder, of Watertree; Mr. E. Coventry, to Miss A. Hughes: all of Liverpool.—Mr. Strong, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Taylor, of Parbold.—James Neville, esq. of Blackburn, to Miss H. Hargreaves, of Oak-hill, near Accington.—Mr. J. Hulbert, of Bolton, to Miss E. Holt, of Monton.—Mr. T. Whitworth, to Miss B. Taylor, both of Blakely.—Mr. R. Arrowsmith, of Astley, to Miss A. Allen, of Culcheth.—Mr. T. Hall, of Hollinwood, to Miss B. Ashton, of Drury-lane, Manchester.

*Died.*] At Manchester, 23, Mrs. E. Allen, deservedly regretted.—62, Mr. T. Ollier, generally respected.—Mr. W. Ashton.—36, Mr. F. Falkner.

At Salford, 73, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Melville Horne, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—89, Mr. T. Chesshyre, justly lamented.

At Liverpool, 44, Mr. J. Waring.—In Clayton-square, 78, Mr. R. Dodd.—33, Mr. J. Dixon.—44, Mr. T. Grindrod.—In Jamieson-street, Miss Hayes.—In Great George-street, Mrs. Bridget Heywood, generally lamented, especially by the poor.—60, Mr. W. Henney.

At Chorlton-row, 30, Mr. R. Norbury, justly lamented.

At Stayley-bridge, Mr. James Buckley, deservedly regretted.—At Ridgefield, Mr. P. Mather, generally respected.—At Everton, Mrs. Simson.

#### CHESHIRE.

Within the month the citizens of Chester, to exhibit their esteem for the patriotic and truly noble Earl Grosvenor, presented him with two cups formed from the horns of the ox roasted on the Roodee, Chester, in April last, in commemoration of the birth of Gilbert Grosvenor, his grandson. They were of exquisite workmanship, and highly ornamented. Public esteem is the best and most unsuspecting reward for public services.

Edward Clarke, aged 18, was lately executed at Chester for highway robbery, at Stockport.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Prichard, of Foregate-street, to Mrs. Harrison, of Bold-square; Mr. S. Kendrick, to Miss S. M. A. Fel-

lows: all of Chester.—Mr. Roberts, to Miss A. Johnson, both of Macclesfield.—Mr. G. Percival, of Middlewich, to Miss C. B. Jarret, of Davy Hulme.—Thomas Percival, esq. of Farndon, to Miss Lewis, of Malpas.—W. Wilson, M.D. of Runcorn, to Miss Fanny Simpson, of Cockermouth.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. Thomas Sayer.—In Park-street, Miss S. Meakin.—In Queen-street, 73, Mrs. Anne Ashton, deservedly esteemed.—In Princes-street, Mrs. Fitton.—43, Mr. T. Venables.

At Malpas, John Phillips, esq.

At Brewer's-hall, 62, Mr. W. Gamon, deservedly respected.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Derby, the mayor in the chair, on the necessity of enlarging the markets of that increasing town. It was, after some discussion, agreed to purchase the George Hotel and premises, for the purpose.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Turner, to Mrs. Hopkinson; Mr. W. Gee, to Miss Percival; Mr. W. Burley, to Miss E. Dawson: all of Derby.—Mr. W. Ward, of Derby, to Miss A. Jones, of Ambaston.—Mr. J. Johnson, of Duffield, to Miss Linnett, of Derby.—Mr. T. Topham, of Belper, to Miss E. Strafford, of Ripley.—Mr. G. Ashby, of Holmgate, to Miss B. L. Harvey, of Bellow-park.

*Died.*] At Derby, 52, Mrs. Houghton.—At Alvaston, 38, Miss C. Briggs, much regretted.—At Ockbrook, 65, Mr. W. Sheawin, respected.—21, Mr. J. Wheatly.—At Bakewell, 55, Mrs. Gregory, late of Shipley.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An extensive fire lately broke out in the timber yard of Messrs. Youll, of Nottingham. It was not until considerable property was destroyed that the fire was extinguished.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Varley, to Miss H. Buxton; Mr. W. Hurstwaite, to Miss F. Bartley; Mr. J. Gill, to Miss S. Porter; Mr. J. Bullers, to Miss E. Shaw; Mr. M. Smedley, to Miss J. Brown; Mr. S. Brown, to Miss M. Harrison; Mr. J. Ward, to Miss E. Bagshaw; Mr. J. Wright, to Miss S. Lindley: all of Nottingham.—Mr. G. Tetley, to Miss C. Dring, of Mount-street, Nottingham.—Mr. W. Soars, to Miss S. Maples; Mr. T. Dixon, to Miss A. Jones; Mr. E. Angrave, to Miss M. Cullen: all of Newark.—J. P. King, esq. of Newark, to Miss E. Newison, of Beasthorpe.—William Doncaster, esq. of Worksop, to Miss A. M. Thompson, of Heighington.—Mr. D. Fisher, of Kneeton, to Miss Hill, of Car Colston.—Mr. J. Culley, to Miss G. Scott, of Basford.—At Lenton, Mr. S. Daft, to Miss H. Fisher, of Arnold.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Ratcliffe-row, 54, Mrs. A. May.—77, Mr. C. Currey, generally respected and regretted.



—37, Mrs. M. A. Cox, much lamented.—  
In St. John's-row, 75, Mrs. M. Green.

At Newark, 56, Mrs. A. Lilley.—Mrs.  
E. Clifton.—71, Mrs. A. Winn.—35, Mrs.  
E. Wood.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Moses.

At Bingham, Mr. J. Hinde.—At Ged-  
ling, at an advanced age, the Rev. W.  
Smelt.—At Barford, 40, Mrs. H. Ship-  
stone, deservedly esteemed and lamented.  
—At East Retford, 61, Mr. J. Wilkinson,  
regretted; 52, Mr. G. Green.—At Huck-  
nall Forkard, 89, Mr. A. Ball.—At Stoke,  
44, Mr. T. Pacey, regretted.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] John Nettleship, esq. to Miss  
E. Rolbett, both of Gainsborough.

*Died.*] At Grantham, 21, Miss R. Bur-  
bidge.

At Boston, Mr. Place.

At Grimsby, 75, Mr. C. Lowther.

At Market Deeping, 48, Mr. J. Banks.  
—The very Rev. Carey Illingworth, D.D.  
F.R.S. rector of Epworth, &c. and preben-  
dary of Leddington.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of  
Leicester, it was unanimously resolved to  
petition the chancellor of the duchy of  
Lancaster, for restoring the revenues of  
Wigston's Hospital to their legitimate ap-  
plication.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Fielding, to Miss M.  
Harris, late of Leicester.—Mr. J. Law, of  
Uppingham, to Miss F. Broughton, of  
Leicester.—Mr. T. Dewbury, to Miss A.  
Murphy, both of Loughborough.—Mr.  
W. Goode, to Miss J. Harrison, both of  
Hinckley.—Mr. D. Lovett, to Miss  
Scarcey, both of Melton Mowbray.—Mr.  
T. Bennett, of Monksorrell, to Miss M.  
Burgers, of Sileby.—Mr. Clay, to Miss A.  
Hood; Mr. Taylor, to Miss A. Morton:  
all of Nuneaton.—Mr. Watthorn, of East-  
well, to Miss S. Wilson, of Newton.—Mr.  
J. Pick, of Great Dalby, to Miss Johnson,  
of Saxelby.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in Thornton-lane,  
58, Mrs. Billings.—58, Mrs. A. Davis, de-  
servedly regretted.

At Hinckley, in the New Buildings,  
Mr. J. Sisson, much respected.—79, Mrs.  
Estlin, widow of Mr. John E. highly  
esteemed and deservedly regretted.

At Smeeton Westerby, Mr. J. Weston.  
—At Kingstone, Miss M. Stokes.—At  
Seaton, 63, Mr. J. Cliff, respected.—At  
Whetstone, 89, Mrs. Butler, widow of the  
Rev. Mr. B. of Gretton.—At Kegworth,  
86, the Rev. Joseph Jones, perpetual cu-  
rate. He was an excellent Greek scholar,  
and possessed considerable poetical talent.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

An entire new street and additional  
manufactories are building in Leek; its  
trade is greatly increasing.

*Married.*] Mr. Charles Lee, of Willenhall,  
to Miss E. Sheridan, of Stafford.—Mr.  
J. W. Giles, to Miss J. Mace, both of

Wolverhampton.—Mr. H. Sparrow, of  
Wolverhampton, to Miss S. Shaw, of Bir-  
mingham.—Mr. J. Meek, of Wolver-  
hampton, to Miss H. Durham.—The Rev.  
E. Sumner, of Shelton, to Miss Smith, of  
the Lloyds, Madely.—Mr. R. Thornevell,  
of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss B. Hunt,  
of Fauld-hall.

*Died.*] At Stafford, Mrs. Fawcett, de-  
servedly respected.

At Litchfield, 62, Mrs. Dunn.—Mr. R.  
Gould.

At Wolverhampton, 23, Mrs. H. Perks,  
—74, Mr. W. Pitt, formerly of Pendeford.

At Leek, Mr. W. Mattingley, late of  
Birmingham, deservedly regretted.

At Wednesbury, 66, Mr. H. Heath.

At Brewood, Mr. J. Wood.—At North-  
field, Mrs. M. Whitehouse.—At Etting-  
shall, 63, Mrs. A. Ferreday.—At Penk-  
ridge, Mrs. Hordern.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

A public dinner was given within the  
month to the Chancellor of the Exchequer,  
Theodore Price in the chair. We feel  
pleasure in announcing that the speeches  
of the visitors and visited were truly con-  
stitutional. Many honourable and incor-  
ruptible members of the houses of parlia-  
ment were loudly toasted.

A Mr. Bangliss, of Birmingham, has  
lately, it is said, offered to convey the  
mails throughout the kingdom by a self-  
acting machine, at the rate of twelve miles  
per hour.

*Married.*] George Cattell Greenway,  
esq. of Warwick, to Miss C. Durnford, of  
Teignmouth.—Mr. W. H. Waddell, of  
High-street, to Miss M. Smith, of Coles-  
hill-street; Mr. S. Deakin, to Miss J.  
Prowett; Mr. J. Trow, to Miss H. Sharpe;  
Mr. W. Plows, to Miss S. Wakeman; Mr.  
B. Johnson, to Miss M. Wilding, both of  
Great Hampton-street: all of Birming-  
ham.—Mr. W. Gardner, of Williamscoff,  
to Miss C. Hall, of Birmingham.—The  
Rev. Riland Bedford, rector of Sutton  
Coldfield, to Miss G. Campbell Sharpe,  
late of Hoddon Castle, Dumfriesshire.—J.  
S. Green, esq. of Ashted, to Miss M. Favler,  
of Gravelly-hill House, near Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, 66, Mr. W.  
Timmins, much respected.—In St. Mar-  
tin's street, 32, Mr. W. Ingram.—In  
Stancy-street, 53, Mr. J. Walker.—In  
Mount-street, Mrs. E. Cameron.—In  
Bradford-street, 71, Mrs. A. Cocks.—In  
High-street, 43, Mr. W. Christian.—33,  
Mrs. Lyndon, jun.—In the Crescent, 36,  
Mrs. J. Sturtard.

At Coventry, in Much Park-street, 68,  
Mr. Thomas Harris.—In Derby-lane, 72,  
Mr. Haywood.—55, Mr. T. Cross.

At Aston, 80, the Rev. Benj. Spencer,  
LL.D. fifty-two years vicar of that parish,  
rector of Hatton, Lincolnshire, and a ma-  
gistrate for the counties of Warwick and  
Stafford.—At Ashted, Mr. P. Cheney,  
deservedly lamented.



## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Floyd, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Marston, of High Erscall.—Mr. Gwynn, of Whitchurch, to Miss M. Tylent, of Meeson-hall.—Mr. C. Russell, of Coalbrookdale, to Miss A. Aston, of Leebootwood.—Mr. M. Fletcher, to Miss M. Howells, both of Coalbrookdale.—Mr. W. W. Jones, of Cleobury Mortimer, to Miss M. Hyde, of Stodesden-hall.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, in Frankwell, Mr. S. Taylor.—Mr. R. Pickstock.—Mr. H. Whitford.—Mr. R. Croft.

At Ludlow, 78, Rev. A. Wilde.

At Ellesmere, Mr. R. Joy.

At Coalbrookdale, 63, Mr. W. Crange, deservedly regretted.

At Church Stretton, Mrs. W. Evans.—At Haughton, Mrs. Evans, deservedly regretted.—At Longsden Wood, 88, Mr. Rudge.—At Whitton Court, Mrs. Hardwick, of Stanton Lacey.—At Rhosweil, 55, Mr. E. Owen, deservedly regretted.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Hinton, to Miss H. Hooper, of Kidderminster.—Mr. E. Arblaster, of Rugeley, to Miss J. Davenport, of Birmingham.—Mr. T. Kings, to Miss M. A. Johnson, both of Bromsgrove.

*Died.*] At Worcester, in the College-green, 23, the Rev. H. A. Pye, jun.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Costance.

At Stourbridge, 78, Mr. T. Green.

At Astwood, T. Downes, esq.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

A new line of road has lately been completed, which forms a communication from Ross to Hereford, and Ross to Monmouth, from near Whitchurch to Harewood's End. This will afford considerable advantages to that part of Herefordshire.

*Married.*] Joseph Allen Higgins, esq. of Ledbury, to Miss Eliza Hill, of Newnham.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Anne, widow of the Rev. Francis Brickenden, rector of Dyndor and Brampton Abbots.

At Ashperton, 27, Mr. J. P. Inwood, late of Hounslow.—At Eaton Bishop, Mr. Lewis, sen.

## GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The society of West India planters and merchants of Bristol lately entered into a subscription, to their honour we record it, to promote the religious instruction and scholastic education of the negroes in the West India colonies.

The benevolent Gloucestershire society lately held their annual meeting at Bristol, James Fowler, esq. president. A handsome sum was collected for apprenticing poor boys, natives of the county, and relieving poor women in childbed.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Wilson, of Northgate-street, to Miss M. Tippetts, both of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Palmer, of Westgate-street, Gloucester, to Miss S. Baker, of Cleve.—Mr. M. Westacott, to Miss E. Burton: the Rev. J. East, to Miss A. Day: all of

Bristol.—Mr. Binckes, of Cheltenham, to Miss M. Smith, of Ombersley.—Mr. J. Radford, of Cheltenham, to Miss E. Walkenshaw, of London.—Mr. W. Mumford, of Tewkesbury, to Miss A. Smith, of Worcester.—Mr. S. Hitch, to Miss A. Prosser, of Tewkesbury.—Mr. H. Morgan, of Brislington Wick, to Miss Maria Croft, of Worle.—At Bisley, Mr. J. Blanch, to Miss M. Whiting.—Mr. J. Wood, of Kilcott, to Mrs. M. Hale, of Clutton.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, at an advanced age, Mrs. M. Charleton, deservedly regretted.—In Southgate-street, 74, Mr. T. Pinnell, much respected.—Mr. Brown, of the Berkeley Arms.—In Bolt-lane, 89, Mrs. M. Faucks.—54, Catherine, wife of Latham Blacker, esq.

At Bristol, in St. James's-place, Mrs. A. Blake, much respected.—In Castle-street, Mr. H. Lawson, of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. E. Kington.

At Cheltenham, Mr. B. Mason.

At Tewkesbury, 68, Mr. J. Hancock, sen.

At Box, 81, Mr. J. Bryan, deservedly regretted.—At Whitehall, 63, Mr. D. W. Smith, generally lamented.—At Woolastone, 44, Mr. J. Hammond.—At Barnwood, Miss C. S. Saunders.—At Longford, Mr. Tombs, deservedly regretted.—At Cummerton, Mr. W. Yeend, lamented.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

The coach-office of Messrs. Costar and Co. of Oxford, was lately broken into and robbed to the amount of 400*l*.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Ladgrove, to Miss E. Caruthers, both of Oxford.—Mr. Getley, to Miss Taylor, both of Banbury.—Mr. C. Collier, to Miss Coburn, both of Witney.—J. W. Jeston, esq. of Hen'ey-on-Thames, to Miss Anne Treacher Pope, formerly of Henley.—Mr. Walton, of Eusham, to Miss M. Nicholls, of Old Woodstock.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 81, Mrs. Battin.—64, Mrs. E. Smith, deservedly regretted.—71, Mrs. S. Prior.—Miss J. Davis, justly lamented.—In St. Peter's Le-Bailey, Mr. English.

At Witney, 76, Mrs. A. Symmonds, deservedly regretted.

At Newington-house, 86, Mrs. Mary Hogg.—At Rycote-lane, Mrs. Stone.—At Botley, 62, Mr. R. Hall, deservedly regretted.—At Tackley, Mr. R. Hall.—At Cheveley, 21, Mr. J. Parsons, of Basingstoke.—At Shotover, James, daughter of F. Boughton, esq. of Avening, Gloucester.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Lieut. James Nickoll, R.N. to Miss A. James, of Aylesbury.—Mr. H. Clark, of High Wycombe, to Miss L. Waters, of Tewkesbury.—D. P. Duncombe, esq. of Buckhill Manor, to Sophia Frances, daughter of the late Sir William Foulis, bart.—The Rev. W. Chambers,

B.D. vicar of Ashbury, to Miss J. Fell, of Brereton.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mr. J. B. Drover.—Mr. H. Higgs.

At Newbury, Mrs. Honora Fowle.

At Littlecote, 35, W. Hedges, esq. of Newbury, deservedly regretted.—At Southcote, 70, Mrs. Wall, widow of the Rev. Gilman W.

**HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.**

*Married.*] H. P. Hicks, esq. to Miss M. B. Phillimore, of Kendall's-hall.—William Butt, esq. of Corneybury, to Miss C. Cowley, of Abingdon-street, London.

*Died.*] At St. Alban's, Mrs. E. Lovell, of Long-Ashton.

At Watford, 78, Harriett Steward, esq. many years a respectable warehouseman in Cheapside, London.

At Chesham, J. Ball, esq.—At Shefford, Mr. Bayman.—Mr. Massey.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

Five young children, the oldest only eight years, and the youngest four years and a month old, were recently committed to prison at Oundle, by the Rev. C. E. Isham, for being found playing in a turnip-field, belonging to W. Walcott, esq. of Oundle.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Nippin, of Northampton, to Miss Wedding, of Crick.—The Rev. G. Bateman, of Easton, to Miss A. Richmond, of Peterborough.—The Rev. Joseph Brooks, to Miss E. Heygate, both of West Haddon.—The Rev. R. Waldy, M.A. to Miss J. Greenwood, of Culworth.—The Rev. W. Butler, of Blisworth, to Miss C. Butcher, of Northampton.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Bridge.

At Wellingborough, 79, Dowager Lady Isham.

The Rev. J. Chartres, vicar of West Haddon, and Godmanchester.

**CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.**

*Married.*] Mansel Oliver, esq. of Downing-college, Cambridge, to M. E. daughter of Rev. M. M. Jackson, of Warminster.—Mr. Beath's, of St. Neots, to Mrs. West, of Ramsay.—The Rev. W. Hicks, B.A. of Chesterton, to Miss C. Willimott, of Cambridge.—At Soham, Capt. Dale, R.A. to Louisa, daughter of the late James Grigg, esq.

*Died.*] At Earith, 79, Susannah King, a much esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

**NORFOLK.**

At the late Norfolk assizes, a respectable person named Fuller, of Swaffham, obtained 200*l.* damages from an attorney of that place, for placing out 1000*l.* on in sufficient security.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Spooner, to Miss Ann Deacon, of Norwich.—Mr. J. Barnes, to Miss M. Morling, both of Yarmouth.—Joseph Taylor, esq. R.N. late of Lynn, to Harriet, daughter of Lieut. Col. Duncan,

1st regt. of foot.—At Lynn, Joseph Doyle, to Miss E. Clarke, of Downham, both of the Society of Friends.—Charles Edwards, esq. of Lakenham, to Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. Fran. Smith, of Norwich.

*Died.*] At Yarmouth, 63, Charlotte, wife of Dover Colby, esq.

At Swaffham, 76, Mr. G. Crown.

At Stow-hall, Hon. Lady Hare.—At Helhoughton, 24, Miss M. Gunton.—24, Miss E. Gunton.—At Sall, 73, Mrs. Palmer, late of Morton.—At Shadingfield, 84, Mr. J. Julians.

**SUFFOLK.**

In different parts of this county, notices were stuck upon the church doors, within the month, by many considerable farmers, that they would cease to use the thrashing machine during the distresses of their labourers and families.

*Married.*] Rev. T. Thomason, M.A. to Miss Harrington, of Bury.—Capt. Foreman, to Mrs. E. Miller, both of Woodbridge.—Brazier Jones, esq. to Miss Wright.—Mr. T. Collis, to Miss Truman; all of Sudbury.—Mr. Barthrop, to Miss Gall, both of Easton.—Mr. Fran. French, of Hundon, to Miss J. Wing, of Mildenhall.

*Died.*] At Bury, 71, Mr. R. Marshall, late Quarter-Master of the West Suffolk-militia.

At Ipswich, Mr. Chas. Mendham.—64, Mr. J. Bowman.

At Sudbury, 23, Mrs. E. Buck.

**ESSEX.**

Numerous depredations have within the month been committed in this county: a great number of horses have been stolen and conveyed to London.

*Married.*] James Catchfoot, of Witham, to Mary Kendall, of Colchester, both of the Society of Friends.—Samuel Taylor Herringham, esq. of Brentwood, to Miss M. A. Woodroffe, of Oakley, Surrey.—Mr. F. W. Lemon, of Brentwood, to Miss M. Joslin, of Upminster.—The Rev. G. Rogers, of Upminster, to Miss S. Broughton, of Manchester.—Mr. R. A. Newman, of Witham, to Miss Grimwood, of Kelvedon.—John Winders, esq. of Thornwood, to Miss J. Yarrington, of Swaffham.—John C. Whiteman, esq. of the East India Company's Service, to Miss Sarah Horsley, of Little Hallingsbury.

*Died.*] At Colchester, 88, Mr. J. Oats.

At Bocking, 74, Ann Brockway, one of the Society of Friends.—At Stebbing, 48, Elizabeth Jasper, member of the Society of Friends.—At Hornden-on-the-hill, Miss M. Barnard.—At Kelvedon, 64, Robert Toom, esq.

**KENT.**

The influx of visitors into Margate this season is without precedent: no less than 1300 persons were brought from thence to London by three steam-vessels in one day. The ceremony of opening the new docks at



at Sheerness took place within the month. It was witnessed by an immense highly-respectable concourse of people.

*Married.*] Mr. Ralph, to Miss Hayman, both of Deal.—Mr. T. Cranbrook, of Deal, to Miss Burtenshaw, of Sandwich.—Mr. T. Lear, to Miss M. Baker; Mr. T. Foreman, to Miss M. Lear; Mr. T. Burr, of Hammond-place, to Miss M. Stace: all of Chatham.—Mr. J. Coulter, jun. of Hollingbourne, to Miss S. Bennett, of Maidstone.—Mr. E. Hayward, to Miss S. Adley, both of Blean.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in the Precincts of the Cathedral, 64, Mrs. S. Mantell.—In Watling-street, 50, Mr. Perkins.—In Northgate-street, 82, Mr. W. Gadesby.—22, Mrs. B. Claris.

At Dover, Mrs. Worthington.—Mr. Hart.

At Chatham, 41, Mr. J. Stylas.—55, Mrs. C. Basano.—45, Mrs. M. Stucker.

At Rochester, Miss H. Barlow.—Mr. J. Aldersley.

At Faversham, 65, Mrs. J. Arnold.—61, Mrs. S. Trice.—56, Mr. B. Dervall.—Mr. Stephen Hughes.

#### SUSSEX.

Brighton, within the month, has been filled with the best company, and all the libraries were well attended.

An explosion took place within the month in the sifting-house, near the powder-mills between Crowhurst and Battle, belonging to Mr. Lawrence: it blew up, and two men were killed.

*Married.*] Mr. Kennard, of Uckfield, to Miss Hicks, of Brighton.

*Died.*] At Chichester, Miss C. D. Munkhouse, late of Newcastle.

At Brighton, in George-street, Mr. Martin, much respected.—Mr. T. Buckwell.—19, Miss A. Pocock, deservedly esteemed.

At Broomham, 87, Sir William Ashburton, bart.—At Wiltingdon, Mr. T. Noakes, regretted.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Dermott, to Miss E. Buck, both of Southampton.—At Southampton, Alexander Smith, esq. to Sophia Sherburne, daughter of Robert Murray, esq. admiral of the blue.—The Rev. W. D. Sealey, of Southampton, to Miss M. Trotman, of York-place, Clifton.—Mrs. G. Smith, of North Waltham, to Miss Brown, of St. Cross, near Winchester.—Mr. Radcliffe, of Winchester, to Miss L. A. Gray, of Gosport.—John Morant, esq. of Brockenhurst-park, to Lady Caroline A. Hay.

*Died.*] At Southampton, in Hanover-buildings, Samuel Silver Taylor, esq. of Hockley-house, near Cheriton.—In East-street, 81, Mrs. M. Taylor.—In Kingsland-place, 96, Mr. R. Primer.

At Winchester, 72, Mr. J. Larner.—66, Mrs. Cave, widow of Mr. Alderman C.

At Portsea, in Cumberland-street, Mrs.

Robinson.—In Britain-street, 83, Mr. N. Vass.—Mr. J. Blackford, R.N.

At Gosport, Mrs. Allen.—In High-street, 69, Mary, widow of Capt. Bowyer, R.N. of Titchfield.

#### WILTSHIRE.

Sir Richard Colt Hore has recently formed a museum at Malmesbury, for antiquities collected by himself in this country, and in Italy.

*Married.*] George Atkinson, esq. mayor of Salisbury, to Miss Magdalene Strachan, of Weymouth.—W. Slater, esq. to Miss M. Prince, both of Warminster.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Lieut. W. Benson, R.N.—77, Mr. Goodall, the much respected Master of the Ceremonies there.

At Bradford, 74, Mr. Warre, esq. deservedly regretted.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Mr. Backhouse, of Wells, has lately invented a machine for beating books, by which as many may be beaten in one day as would take two men a week in the ordinary way. This method is performed with the greatest ease.

Taunton has been lighted with gas within the month: the advantages to trade and intercourse have been generally felt, and been followed by great satisfaction.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Loder, to Miss F. Kirkham, of Great Pulteney-street, both of Bath.—Mr. J. Pearce, of Bath, to Miss Graves, of Baker's-street, London.—The Rev. C. Day, to Miss E. Langston, of Henrietta-street, Bath.—Mr. G. Turner, of Bath, to Miss E. Salter, of Kington Langley.—William Miles, esq. of Leighcourt, to Miss Catherine Gordon, of Clifton.—The Rev. Charles Coney, of Odcombe, to Miss M. R. Coxwell, of Winchcombe-place, Cheltenham.

*Died.*] At Bath, 51, Mr. W. Humphreys, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Atwood.—In Swallow-street, Mrs. R. Smith.—In Caroline-buildings, Mrs. Bell.—32, Mrs. H. L. Dupré, highly and justly esteemed.—On Angel-terrace, 41, Mr. H. Duffy.

At Wells, 69, Mrs. Eyre, widow of the Rev. Dr. E. canon of Wells and Salisbury.

At Taunton, 80, Mrs. Ann Dibben.

At North Petherton, Mr. Atwell, deservedly regretted.—At Bathford, Mr. Geo. Yeeles, justly lamented.—At Bathwick, 22, Miss Caroline Marks.—At Stoneaston, Mr. Stephens, deservedly esteemed.—At Weston, 67, Mrs. Basnett.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] John Durant, esq. of Poole, to Mary, widow of John Palmer, esq. of Winpole-street, London.—The Rev. E. Brice, of Crantford, to Miss M. George, of North Petherton.—The Rev. E. Whiteley, of Little Bredy, to Miss E. Bowden, of Chelthorne.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, 33, Lieut. Dansey, R.N.

At

At Bridport, 87, the Rev. Mat. Anstis, master of the grammar school at this place, and deservedly lamented.

At Lyme, 38, Mrs. Swaine, of Bridport-harbour, justly esteemed and regretted.

## DEVONSHIRE.

A lace factory is about to be established in the vicinity of Exeter, on the extensive premises near Trew's Wear. The projector is a native of Nottingham.

*Married.*] Mr. Veysey, to Miss Phillips; Mr. W. Down, of Exeter, to Miss G. Beynom, of Thurleston.—Mr. R. Dymond, of Exeter, to Miss Ann Priscilla Williams, of the Exeter Lime Kilns, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Jones, to Miss Jarvis, of Richmond-walk.—Mr. R. Smart, of Plymouth, to Miss Clease, of Launceston.—Thomas Parsons, esq. of Oakhampton, to Miss A. B. Turton, of Torquay.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 39, Elizabeth, wife of James Green, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Plymouth, in Duke-street, 25, Mrs. Corsey.—In the Town-square, 73, Mr. Niles.—84, Henry Tolcher, esq. he left upwards of 200,000*l.* chiefly to his nephews and nieces; his manners were eccentric, and his habits penurious.—50, Mr. J. Hele, deservedly regretted.

At Bideford, John Hammond, M.D. deservedly esteemed for his professional and moral qualifications.

At Lambert, 76, John Lambert Gorwyn, esq.—71, Mary Ann, widow of William Lambert Gorwyn, esq.—At Churchstanton, Mr. W. Gillett, sen.—At Stoke, 66, Mrs. Myers, of Pentonville, near London.—56, Mrs. Widecombe.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Capt. Kempe, of the E. I. Co.'s Service, late of Polsue-house, to Louisa Bowen, daughter of the late Silvanus Jenkins, esq. of Truro.—Mr. W. Petherick, to Miss N. Tallack, of St. Austell.—Lieut. W. Long, R.N. to Miss Pearce, of St. Keverne.

*Died.*] At Truro, Mrs. Bastian, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—Mr. Giles.

At Liskeard, Miss K. Boase.

At St. Austell, 67, Mr. J. Gilbert, greatly respected.

## WALES.

A stage-coach establishment has recently been formed at Bala, North Wales, which will open direct communication with the Holyhead and Shrewsbury roads, and yield great advantages to the inhabitants and those of the neighbouring towns.

*Married.*] Mr. S. P. Cohen, to Miss F. E. Howell, of Neath.—Mr. J. Rogers, to Miss N. Roberts, both of Llanelly.—Mr. T. Mitchell, of Cardigan, to Miss M. Wagner, of Penalltified.—Edward Bevan,

esq. of St. David's, to Miss E. Davis, of Fishguard.—Thomas Thomas, esq. of Narberth, to Mrs. Twining, of Treffgarne, Pembrokeshire.

*Died.*] At Swansea, 26, Mr. W. Jones, of Mile End, deservedly regretted.—59, Mr. George Rees, greatly and justly respected.—In Nelson-place, 42, Capt. John Gilmore, R.N. greatly lamented.—At Cowbridge, 95, Mrs. E. Morris.

At Brecon, at an advanced age, Mr. L. Jones.

At Ruthin, 53, Edward Owen, esq. of Tachlwyd, Denbighshire.

The Rev. Richard Raikes, treasurer and canon of St. David's, prebendary of Hereford, and perpetual curate of Maise-mere, Gloucestershire, generally and justly esteemed for his philanthropic and other virtues.

## SCOTLAND.

A grand public dinner was given within the month to Mr. Brougham, by the inhabitants of Glasgow. Lord Archibald Hamilton, in the chair, supported by the Duke of Hamilton, Lords Kennaird and Belhaven, Admiral Fleming, &c. Several excellent speeches were delivered: Mr. Brougham, in returning thanks, exhibited great powers of eloquence, and passed many high encomiums on the political knowledge prevalent throughout Scotland, and its general patriotism. He was presented by the citizens of Glasgow with a silver cup.

*Married.*] At Dumfries, Mr. W. Shaw, to Miss M. Dickson, of Monsewald.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, James Stodart, esq. of Russell-square.—24, Lieut. Mat. Miller, fifty-first regiment, son of Sir Wm. M. bart., Lord Glenbee. He was a member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. He had addressed several ingenious papers to the society, and suggested some curious experiments. These the Board of Ordnance ordered to be made in elucidation of the laws of projectiles.

At Dunbar, Lieut.-col. John Clark, marines.

At Peebles, 69, Giles Templeman, esq.

## IRELAND.

*Married.*] At Dublin, R. C. Chambers, esq. to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Warren, rector of Tuam and Cong.—G. Fosbery, esq. of Curragh-bridge, county of Limerick, to Miss C. Lyons, of Highnam-court, near Gloucester.—O. Palmer, esq. son of the Dean of Cashel, to Miss Marcella Coles, late of Staplake, Devonshire.

*Died.*] At Ardee, 110, Mrs. Ormsby.

## DEATH ABROAD.

At Paris, M. de Lalande, the celebrated naturalist and traveller.

ERRATUM in our last.—In the Agricultural Report, page 177, instead of wind changing "from S.W. to N.E." read "from S.W. to N.W."